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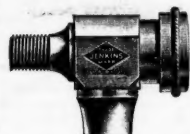
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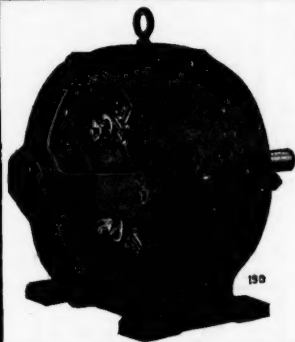
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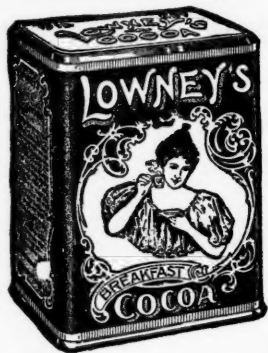
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To be told that the great ships of the merchant marine, which have so long been supposed to be the arks from which have gone forth the white-winged doves of peace, are "burdens upon the public treasury," are a "drain upon the people," are a "financial load under which the masses are struggling," is a distinct shock at these times, when millions of dollars have been subscribed to spread far and wide the reports that it is only the warships of the nations that are those horrible things. Yet to bring that belief to the attention of the great maritime countries is the purpose of a discussion to be held at the International Congress of Navigation in Philadelphia in May. Those who, like us, have long been wearied by the diatribes against the ships of national defense doubtless read with peculiar interest the announcement that at a time like the present, when so much is said about limiting the number and size of fighting ships, the nations are to be confronted with a demand for the limitation of the size of the purely commercial vessels, by means of an international agreement for limiting the depth of water in harbors in the hope that the draft will determine the point at which the increase in the size of ocean carriers will be obliged to stop. The problem of the size of the merchant ships and the problem of the depth of the great Atlantic ports are obviously dependent upon each other. Some features of the discussion at the coming congress are forecast by the report of C. E. Grunsky, a well known engineer of San Francisco. His opinion is that unless there is a limit put to the deepening of harbors there will be no limit to the size of ocean liners. The growth of vessels exerts a strong influence upon the concentration of export and import business at certain ports with adequate facilities, hence it is to the interest of the port less favored by natural conditions to have some artificial limit set to the size of ocean carriers. Mr. Grunsky holds that it would be unwise for the United States to lend encouragement to the building of vessels of so great size that they cannot pass through the locks of the Panama Canal. The dimensions of these locks, he contends, set a government limit to the size of vessels. They have cost too much to be easily changed. It is pointed out that limiting the size of seagoing vessels by international agreement would by no means put an end to improvement of shipping. Even if the limit of size were reached there would still be room for improvement. The internal combustion engine promises increased cargo capacity without increase in displacement or draft. The development of speed also could go forward even if size were restricted. C. Leemans, an Amsterdam expert, holds to the view that the increase in the size of vessels in recent years is such that the technical and financial difficulties of harbor dimensions, especially the question of draft, have become almost insurmountable. Lieut. Col. J. C. Sanford, C.E., U.S.A., is general secretary of the congress. Every great European port will send representatives to its sessions.

Visits of individuals here and there from the Naval Militia to battleships may not be infrequent in the future if heed is paid to the suggestions of Comdr. A. H. Davis, U.S.N., the officer in charge of the Office of Naval Militia, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy for the last calendar year. He hopes that arrangements may be made by which individuals of the Naval Militia may obtain instruction aboard ships of the Navy for a greater or less period whenever they find it most convenient. This arrangement would be desirable for individual members of the Naval Militia, particularly officers, that are unable to take the regular summer cruise on a battleship. It would also be in line with several requests received last year from organizations for permission for an individual member, either officer or man, to go aboard a battleship and take up duties, either in the engine room or other part of the ship, for a period of from fifteen to thirty days for instructional

purposes, the state or the individual to pay the expenses. We were particularly impressed also by the remarks of Capt. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Mississippi, on which the Naval Militia of New York did a tour of duty. He reported that the senior engineer officer of the Mississippi noted with praise the spirit and intelligent usefulness of the engineering detail of two officers and twenty-four men—chief machinists, water tenders, oilers and firemen. "This is a matter of so much importance," said Captain Fullam, "that emphasis should be placed upon the great value of the engineer divisions of all Naval Militia organizations as an excellent reserve of officers and men for service in the fleet in time of war. It is much easier to recruit men for the seamen branch than for those of the mechanical branches that require special training and experience—experience which may be gained in great measure in certain trades and occupations in civil life. The Naval Militia may greatly aid the Regular Navy by encouraging the formation of large engineer divisions in each of the state organizations."

Congratulations should assuredly be bestowed upon Louisiana for what appears to be a splendid showing with its Naval Militia. Among the twenty-three states and the District which are noted in the annual report of Commander Davis, Louisiana is first in the percentage of strength to the number allowed by state law and is third in actual enrolment, missing by only a narrow margin the honor of being second to New York. The three leading states in total officers and men, with their proportion to the number allowed by law, are New York, with 851 enrolled and percentage of .63; California, with 653 and percentage of .52, and Louisiana, with 649 and a percentage of .51. Louisiana has three more officers and six more enlisted men than California, but falls to third place by reason of having only three warrant officers against eight for California and eighty-three petty officers against ninety-one for California. Other states on the southern littoral should emulate the example of Louisiana. There is no good reason why such prosperous states as the two Carolinas, Alabama, Virginia, Texas and Florida should not be up or close to the standard of the delta state; yet we find them lagging behind, in some cases, as with Alabama, Virginia, Georgia and Texas, shamefully so. These four states do not figure at all in the report. In the list of states with organizations on July 1, 1911, Alabama, Virginia and Texas were not mentioned, and Georgia's name carried with it the footnote that its beggarly total of sixty-two had brought about the disbandment of the Naval Militia later in the season on the recommendation of the Inspector General of the state. It is difficult to understand the apathy in Virginia, which has all the stimulus of the great Norfolk Navy Yard and its populous waters along the Atlantic and Chesapeake Bay. The personnel of the Louisiana Naval Militia is made up of forty-eight commissioned officers, three warrant officers, eighty-three petty officers and 515 enlisted men. That a state in the comparatively protected waters of the Gulf should have so large an enrolment, while the great state of Virginia, on the exposed coast of the Atlantic, should have no Naval Militia at all, is a singular commentary on the progressiveness of the latter commonwealth. How much of the Louisiana strength is "paper" strength one has no means of knowing from the document from which we take the figures of enrolment, and it might be well if future reports should carry figures giving an idea of duty-doing efficiency, such as are given in the annual report of the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs of the attendance at inspections. The report on the Naval Militia is summarized in another column.

As the first of a series of papers in the Independent by officers of the Army on the weaknesses of the Army administration and system and the reforms necessary to improve the Service, Major Gen. Leonard Wood contributes to the issue of Feb. 10 his views on the lack of concentration from which the Army is and long has been suffering. In this short exposition the Chief of Staff assembles the facts and figures which he has often placed before committees of Congress and which are familiar to readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. He places first among the conditions governing the plan of concentration now favored by the General Staff the necessity of making the distribution of the mobile Army favorable for the tactical training of the three arms combined—Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery. The policy now urged is based upon the belief that the Army should be assembled in two, or possibly three, strategic groups on the Pacific coast between Puget Sound and Los Angeles; at least two groups between the Great Lakes and the Rio Grande, and three on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the number of districts being primarily restricted by the strength of the mobile Army. No group should contain less than a brigade of Infantry, with a proper proportion of Cavalry and Field Artillery. The troops of each group should be massed in a single post or in several posts within marching distance of a common center. The poor results obtained from the board appointed at the time Mr. Root as Secretary of War in 1901 took up the matter of Army distribution were due to the small consideration the board gave to the proper tactical instruction of the three arms in conjunction. There being no General Staff then, efficient co-ordination naturally was lacking in the preparation of plans for concentration, as may be seen from the fact that the board recommended fifty-two of the sixty-five Army posts for permanent occupation, thirteen for temporary occupation,

and the establishment of seven new posts. The concentration proposed now would result in a saving annually of from \$5,500,000 to \$6,000,000, an amount sufficient to support ten regiments of Infantry, or 100,000 reservists at \$55 each a year.

There has been a disposition in certain naval circles, not only in this but in other countries, to designate as a faux pas, as a serious blunder, England's inauguration of the Dreadnought policy, the argument being that by doing so she made obsolete her lesser battleships and permitted other nations to begin a new race for naval supremacy on almost equal terms. But an evidently expert writer contributes to the Fortnightly Review a very able paper on "The Naval and Economic Triumph of the Dreadnought Policy, 1905-12." His purpose is to show that a grave danger from a naval standpoint threatened the British Empire in 1905 and that it was averted by the construction of the Dreadnought and her sisters. The author says that seven years ago a very large number of battleships were becoming obsolete and heavy arrears of shipbuilding were thus accumulating. By a courageous stroke of policy the Admiralty avoided the necessity of making up these arrears, for instead of replacing the obsolescent battleships with vessels ranking with the foreign men-of-war with mixed armaments, it "sprung" a type of ship so immensely superior to anything afloat or designed that foreign naval departments were paralyzed. It is true that by the appearance of the Dreadnought all the earlier mixed-armor ships, both British and those of other nations, became obsolescent, but while this affected only seven ships under construction for the British fleet, it affected thirty-eight ships then building for the six other great naval powers of the world. Not only was the advantage thus gained of a naval character; it was economic also, for England was able for a time to spend less on shipbuilding and to maintain her superiority, while in addition the cost of the Dreadnoughts shows an improvement on that of the earlier ships both for building and maintenance. Another danger the author sees confronting Great Britain in 1915 as serious as that of 1905 unless sufficient ships of the Dreadnought type are built from now on to neutralize the ships of that type building or to be laid down in the coming year.

The amount of excavation made necessary by the slides at Culebra, Panama Canal, is shown by the fact that of the total remaining excavation for the cut on Jan. 1, 1912, of 14,941,181 cubic yards, about one-fourth, or 3,696,000 yards, consisted of slide earth. It is expected that a considerable saving in excavation can be saved by the plan of taking dirt away from the top of the bank. Early in the excavation of the canal it was found that the theoretical slopes could not be maintained. At first the method was to dig in the prism of the canal and allow the material from the banks to slide in, after which it was excavated. The continual pushing out of the line of the railway tracks and filling of the drainage ditch by this movement led to a modification of this method and the adoption of the scheme of lightening the slide by taking as much material as possible from the top. What the final slopes at Culebra will be cannot be determined accurately at this time, but it is probable they will not be steeper than 1 in 3. To make place for the steam shovels that are to lighten this top load twenty-nine buildings will be removed within the ensuing two months. In the French days there was a spring that supplied water to the labor camp. A tiny stream has been issuing from the place, and the authorities were desirous of proving whether the spring was local. If local it will have little effect on the movement of the detached mass, but if made up of a collection of small streams from the various parts of the hillside the movement would be accelerated by the "slickening" of the mass. To test whether the water was not largely leakage from the reservoir on top of the hill the reservoir was emptied recently, but during the time it was empty there was little lessening in the volume of the stream, indicating that a spring or springs exist. There are cracks in the ground under the present penitentiary buildings, which will not be vacated till absolutely necessary.

"The Military Laws of the United States, fourth edition, 1901," issued by the War Department, Office of the Judge Advocate General, and printed by the Government Printing Office, appears in a new volume for 1911 with a supplement by Lieut. Col. John Biddle Porter, Judge Advocate, U.S.A. The supplement gives changes to Aug. 22, 1911, with appendices and acts of the Philippine Commission and Philippine Legislature relative to the Army. This valuable compilation was originally prepared under the direction of the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, by Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General, U.S.A. The form of the present volume, containing, as it does in the first part, a number of laws which are now obsolete, is due to the fact that it was not considered advisable to do away with the original work, in view of the pending codification of the laws, which, it is to be hoped, will be put into effect before long. The idea of the Office of the Judge Advocate General has been to wait until a complete revision of the laws might be prepared, and until then to add from time to time supplements to the original work which would serve to keep it up to date. The office has in preparation a new edition of the Digest of Opinions of the Judge Advocate General, which it is hoped may be published shortly.

Just such a book as Naval Constr. Henry Williams, U.S.N., has published under the title of "The United States Navy, a Handbook," will supply a need among those who have wanted some manual or handbook of the Navy to which they could refer for handy reference. Especially is this true in these days, when the Navy is demanding and obtaining a wider notice in the press of the country. The contents are included in nine chapters, dealing with the history of the Navy; the organization; the personnel; a man-of-war in commission; classes of ships; description; high explosives, mines, torpedoes, aeroplanes; designing and building a warship, and dry-docks; national defense. We know no book that will answer more of the commonest questions about warships than this volume, which is from the press of Henry Holt and Company, New York. Especially should it be read by those who make visits on board battleships, as during the Hudson-Fulton celebration at New York and the assembling of the fleet in the Hudson last autumn. Some of these admirers of the bluejackets, however, might have to read several books on the Navy to overcome such ignorance as that displayed by the individual who asked what the ventilating hoods were for, and when he was told they were phonograph horns, exclaimed, "Gee! but the sailors must be fond of music, judging from all these horns on deck." The last chapter on national defense has the same sententious language that characterizes the other pages of this modest yet instructive volume. Truly does the author say: "The United States for peace and immunity from war well can afford to pay so cheap an insurance as is entailed by the cost of the Navy. Therefore, every citizen of the United States, whether of the East or the West, of the seacoast states or of the inland states, has an equal interest in the maintenance of a large and efficient Navy, as through it alone the safety of the nation and integrity of its dependencies can be assured." Without an effective Navy to back it up, the Monroe Doctrine would become a dead letter. Our interest in world affairs and influence in the cause of humanity would not avail anything without the power to make good our contentions. If this little book could be on the reading table of every family in the country the recruiting of the Navy would soon eclipse all records, for it makes a special appeal to every intelligent parent with its clean-cut, matter-of-fact account of the Navy, free from extravagances and exaggerations of statement, and bearing in every line a frankness that begets confidence in the Service it so ably describes.

The letter from an officer of the New York Coast Artillery elsewhere in this issue relative to the value of training Coast Artillery Reserves at their home stations or at distant forts is an intelligent criticism of the position taken by Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who in his official report on the work of the C.A. Reserves in the Maine district condemned the growing tendency among National Guard C.A. organizations to seek training at stations remote from their homes. As explained in our issue of Jan. 27, page 609, Captain Spinks said that the policy of training troops at the guns they are to work in case of war should be adhered to. In commenting upon these views and the divergent opinion of N.G. officers quoted at the same time, that the Guard would benefit by being sent to distant places for instruction, we expressed the belief that it would not be "wholly inexpedient to look into the subject at an early date," to determine which plan is the better. The letter from the New York officer is in line with the examination we suggested, which is especially timely now that an openly expressed difference of opinion has found its way into the official records. While it is perhaps true, as his letter says, that by being far from home the demands of employers will not be likely to interfere with the steady work of the men, some may question whether a larger number of men would not respond for home-fort training than would for distant service. On this point the testimony of Maine National Guard officers seems to agree that a tour away from home would attract more men as affording the touch of novelty that comes from a strange place and the opportunity to see new things.

In an article on "The Place and Destiny of the Indian in the Nation's Life" Brig. Gen. R. H. Pratt, U.S.A., retired, says in *The American Indian*: "The contact of peoples is the best of all education. If from the beginning the Indians had been recognized as men, encouraged and helped by us to come into contact with the best of our people freely, that in itself would have made them English-speaking, useful citizens long ago. If that contact had been along the same high lines of liberal education and training in our industries, business and social life our best citizens receive, they would to-day be aligned with our best citizens. If that contact had been with our lowest population, limited by meager education and industrial training, their citizenship would be on that plane. Two hundred and sixty thousand Indians, by a segregating prison treatment, are still Indians, largely non-English speaking, and a burden to us in tribal masses. A national management and reservation segregations for negroes, and for each separate race of foreigners coming to this country, would inevitably have perpetuated race masses to the exclusion of all development into American citizens. There are plenty of other hindrances to Indians, but about all of them are the natural outgrowth of the race-izing system."

The strong reawakening of a patriotic spirit in France was shown on Feb. 13 when the Chamber of Deputies adopted the naval program by a vote of 452 to 73. An amendment was adopted prohibiting the granting of government contracts to firms which have, or have had within a year, members of the Senate or Chamber on their directorate or as legal counsel. During the discussion of the naval budget Chairman Gaston Thomson, of the Naval Committee and former Minister of Marine, said that the budget was the irreducible minimum. "The United States," he said, "couples her proposal for international arbitration with activity in naval construction. England never built so many battleships as now and Germany, Austria and Italy are all developing their navies. France must be strong both on land and sea to hold her place among the Powers." Deputy Paul Painlevé said that in the Mediterranean France must be at least as strong as Italy to assure communica-

tion between France and North Africa. M. Delcassé, Minister of Marine, said it was not in the interest of France to increase automatically the number of ships built in a ratio with those built by other nations. That much confidence is felt in the permanence of the Anglo-French entente was shown by the remark of Minister Delcassé, that it suffices for France to have naval forces enough in the Mediterranean to insure security as she could content herself with destroyers and submarines in the Channel and the North Sea and adequately maintain the defensive. While not increasing its program the Government did ask a hastening of the construction by two years. The budget calls for a total expenditure of \$279,600,000. Discussing the Army projects in the Senate M. Millerand, Minister of War, said that from \$4,500,000 to \$5,000,000 would be asked for aviation. Fifteen dirigibles would be built but the special air arm of France, he said, is the aeroplane. This year the Army would mobilize 334 aeroplanes, divided into twenty-seven squadrons and manned by 334 officer pilots and 344 observers. An aeronautic regiment is also to be constituted. These figures of what one foreign nation is doing in aviation should make profitable reading for members of our Congress who are greatly perturbed at requests of Brig. Gen. James Allen, U.S. Signal Corps, for a few thousand dollars with which to develop Army aviation, which is still in the cradle stage.

It is agreeable to note that the objectionable use of the word "cadet," to which we called attention some months ago, is being received with protests from newspaper readers. The latest was the rebuke which a reader gave to the Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye when he saw the word wrongly used in its columns. In explaining its use of the word in the objectionable sense the Hawk-Eye is not candid. It says: "A well known citizen objects to a term which has come into pretty general use. The only explanation for its use, in the manner which provokes protest, is surely an honorable one to our great and glorious country. The American language has no word to describe the infamous creatures who are labeled with the French name." On the contrary, the American language is sufficiently equipped with expressive words to enable the Immigration Commission in its report to Congress on the "white slave" traffic to say all it wanted to say on that subject without once having occasion to use the word "cadet." This report is known as Senate Document 106, Sixty-first Congress, second session, and, having been written for official purposes, and not for the nursery or the Young Person, over-niceness and false modesty did not control in the use of words, and make it appear better to degrade a noble word than to use the right one.

President Madero is quoted in an interview in the *Daily Mexican* of the City of Mexico as favoring the closest relations with the United States rather than with Latin American countries, on the ground that the latter produce precisely what Mexico does, so that greater trade benefits will be found in the United States. Politically Latin America has done nothing for his country, he says, not having come to Mexico's aid when Barradas invaded Mexico in 1828, when the United States made war in 1847 or when the French in 1838 and 1862 sent troops to Mexico. "In my opinion, Mexico's peace and prosperity depend upon a continuance of friendly relations with the United States," said President Madero. "We may as well acknowledge the fact right here. Latin America could not and would not be of any service to Mexico in the event of a war between my country and any other." This interview acted as an offset to the efforts of Dr. Manuel Ugarte, of the Argentine Republic, who is trying to effect a combination of Latin American countries against the United States.

The alleged incapacity of the police of Honolulu prompts the Defender, published there, to advocate as "the only ideal and correct solution of the police problem the equipping and maintaining of an adequate force composed of ex-soldiers." Hawaiians and Portuguese, it says, do not make good police and never will. If the mid-Pacific metropolis needs such a force now, the Defender says, it will need it far more when 15,000 troops arrive, "and there is no sense in waiting till the transports arrive in the harbor." In the mounted police of the New York city watershed and in the Pennsylvania mounted constabulary there are former Guardsmen and Regulars, and drawing upon these for an analogy the Hawaiian newspaper believes the ex-soldier would provide the best kind of police service for the city. At the same time there would be given to the ex-soldier a means of livelihood that would make of value to his daily work his physical fitness, his army discipline, his ability to handle himself in an emergency.

Referring to the article in the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of Jan. 27 containing the article headed "Mr. Gompers Treading on the Flag," Mr. G. B. Daniel, of the Oakland (Cal.) Enquirer says: "At the same time I wrote you I wrote Mr. Orion T. Thomas, of Los Angeles, Cal., who was referred to in your original article as a member of the Grand Army residing in that city, and who was quoted as saying that the pictures were clearly composite photographs, etc., and enclosed a copy of my letter to you. I am this day in receipt of the letter to Mr. Thomas returned from Los Angeles, with the statement that it is unclaimed and also that his correct postoffice address does not appear in the city directory although search has been made. Of course, it is possible that there may be such a man in Los Angeles and the letter not reach him, but I think we are justified in assuming that Mr. Thomas is a myth."

Convinced that a change has come over the sources from which in the past Great Britain drew the commissioned officers for her army, the London United Service Gazette has obtained the views of army tutors, "coaches," on the subject. Collectively, the opinion of these educational experts is that the class of army people who had traditions connecting them with the land services for centuries, namely, the old county families, have ceased to look upon the army as a possible retentive career for their sons, owing to the nebulous character of the undertaking. Many parents are turning their attention to the possibilities of colonial enterprise and service under the governments of British dependencies.

TRAINING THE YOUNG IDEA TO SHOOT.

The letter of the Secretary of War recently sent to the House accompanying the draft of a bill to encourage rifle practice and promote a patriotic spirit among the citizens and youth of the United States contained memoranda giving in detail the reasons for this proposed legislation, which was brought to the attention of the Sixty-first Congress in Senate bill 5008. In a note Assistant Secretary of War Oliver points out that in case of a war with a first class nation we would have to mobilize at least 500,000 men, and of these only about 150,000 trained or partly trained soldiers would be available at the beginning of hostilities. If the war were of any consequence fully a million men would be required; hence about 850,000 untrained men would have to be called upon. More than fifteen per cent. of the divisor of Major General Wheeler in Cuba in 1898 had never fired a military rifle before landing in Cuba. General Oliver asks whether the Government has the right to permit the untrained patriotic citizen to take up arms without at least preliminary training in their use. Statistics have been published showing how small a number received instruction rifle shooting in 1910. Of the Army outside the Philippines 29,230 men received instruction, of the Navy 35,000 and of the Marine Corps 4,400. In the National Guard 51,749 had rifle practice. To these may be added 3,000 members of civilian rifle clubs and 7,710 students in colleges having a military department who received a limited amount of instruction. Of these 7,710 students it is worthy of remark that they figure in an enrolment of 25,320, and yet these institutions receive large subsidies from the Government in return for the military instruction they are supposed to give. In the aggregate there is a total of 132,089 out of a total male population of the enlistment age of 16,000,000. Rifle clubs, says General Oliver, are practically useless unless they have ranges, and these ranges should be controlled by the Government. This remark of the Assistant Secretary of War is significant: "The National Rifle Association of America has spent more than ten years in organizing and promoting rifle clubs throughout the country. The association now acknowledges that the work has been more or less of a failure, and that rifle shooting as a pastime in this country is rapidly dying out."

It is doubtless true, says General Oliver, that there is far more rifle practice than in former years in the National Guard, but the closing of old ranges has necessitated the building of new ones remote from the large cities, greatly increasing the expense of target training through transportation charges. The Ordnance Department has on hand about 300,000 Krag and 34,000 carbines available for issue to rifle clubs.

The secretary of the N.R.A. reports that in 1911 only eighteen new civilian clubs were organized and affiliated, while ten college clubs dropped out. The rolls of the association now bear ninety-three civilian clubs, with a membership of 3,548. Of these 2,200 are within the enlistment age. Thirty per cent. have served in the Army, National Guard or Volunteer Service. The most important need of the rifle clubs to-day is ranges, which, the report says, should be built and controlled by the state. The law of 1905 authorizing the sale of service arms and ammunition to rifle clubs has not proved effective in stimulating rifle practice. Only 1,000 model 1903 service rifles have been sold to rifle clubs. Few of these are used for target practice. Under the present law the Government cannot compel the use of these guns for target practice. If the Government does not take up the building of ranges, the only thing left to do will be the development of miniature rifle clubs, as in England, although gallery shooting with small-caliber rifles is not of great value from a military standpoint. Affiliated college clubs number thirty-six. Rifle shooting in the colleges, which depends almost entirely upon the interest and co-operation of the Army officer detailed, is often neglected owing to the numerous other duties of that officer. Of ninety-five educational institutions with military instruction only sixty-nine have available outdoor ranges. Gallery rifle work has been greatly stimulated by intercollegiate rifle matches through the organization of intercollegiate leagues.

There is a marked falling off in the number of schoolboy rifle clubs—from seventy-six to fifty, of which twenty are in military schools. Four causes for this are given, the principal being the lack of ranges; next, the difficulty of getting competent instructors; the cost of purchasing rifles and ammunition, and, lastly, the opposition of school authorities, which is almost universal. New York and Washington being exceptions. Schoolboy work would be greatly stimulated, says the report, if the O.D. of the Army would manufacture portable gallery ranges. At a cost of from \$40 to \$50 each these ranges would probably be in great demand among schools. A uniform gun is needed; at present there are eight to ten different makes and styles used by the boys. The Krag carbines would make an ideal arm for schoolboys. General Crozier has suggested that .22 cal. barrels could be put on these rifles at small expense. The country needs an up-to-date cadet rifle, preferably a miniature of the service rifle, such as they have in nearly every foreign country for the boys.

The visit of 200 boys to the Marine Corps range at Winthrop, Md., where the lads were instructed by officers and men of the corps stationed there, was an object lesson that greatly impressed the school authorities accompanying the boys. The order in which the work progressed, the lack of rowdiness and the discipline shown by the boys were a revelation to the school officials.

Lieut. Col. H. Liggett, U.S.A., General Staff, Army War College, in giving figures as to what can be done to arouse juvenile shooting enthusiasm says that rifle practice in the public schools would be of great benefit in making available as recruits for the National Guard young men possessed of elementary knowledge of shooting. Assuming only fifteen per cent. of the boys in the elementary and all of those in the secondary schools to be available, there would be under instruction each year approximately 133,000 elementary boys and 115,000 secondary. In four years there would be in the United States approximately 1,000,000 young men familiar with the rifle, many of them being experts, and the number would be increased about 250,000 annually.

In his speech on opening the first session of the newly elected Reichstag Kaiser Wilhelm said: "For the success of our work of peace at home and over seas the empire must remain powerful enough to defend at all times its national honor and its possessions, as well as its just interests in the world. It is therefore my constant duty and care to maintain and strengthen both on land and on sea the defensive power of the German people, which

does not lack young men capable of bearing arms. Measures with this end in view are in preparation and will be submitted to you, together with proposals for covering the additional cost. In helping this important work, gentlemen, you will be greatly serving the Fatherland. In concluding our agreement with France we have given new proof of our readiness to settle international difficulties amicably whenever such a course is consonant with the dignity and the interests of Germany."

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The question whether a definite scheme of instruction should be laid out for the Naval Militia before embarkation on battleships has created some difference of opinion among officers of the citizen Navy. In the annual report of the officer in charge of the Office of Naval Militia we find Comdr. J. M. Mitcheson, Pennsylvania Naval Militia, quoted as follows: "In view of somewhat contrary views said to be held by some other Militia officers on the subject, it is my opinion that when Naval Militia are to be embarked on the battleships it is a mistake to lay out in advance a hard and fast line of training and instruction. The commanding officer of the Naval Militia presumably is best able to know in advance what his officers and men most need, and it has been my experience that the officers of the Regular Service are always very willing to conduct any course of instruction or respond to any particular request for information that may be made after the Militia report on board."

Other comment on the course of instruction is made by Capt. F. L. Chapin, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Missouri, which carried the New York N.M., who says that the regular fleet routine was carried out, except that more time was given to instruction, and on one day the Naval Militiamen were divided into squads and taken over the ship and instructed in the various parts. "This he considered a satisfactory method of handling the N.M. In my opinion it is better for the members of the Naval Militia, officers and men, to see a ship run in the usual manner and to take part as far as their capabilities will permit, and not convert her into a training ship in which the real conditions are not seen." Capt. J. P. Parker, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Nebraska, on which were the N.M. of Maine, recommends that "the period of instruction be increased to not less than ten days; that during most of the time instruction be given in ships acting singly, as the men would get more practical experience than they now receive, and that it would be especially desirable to have those ships act singly which take on board Naval Militia that have no naval vessel for their own drill purposes."

Lieut. W. R. Furlong, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Chicago, on which served the Massachusetts N.M., said that the smooth running of the whole organization was marred only by the slowness with which the engineer companies found themselves and the confusion which attended the engineers' messing and berthing for the first few days. One of the arguments, he says, in favor of having Militia on ships of their own is the training derived in handling their own stores, doing their buying, and especially in operating their own galley, cooking and messing. They never experience this when detailed to the battleships.

Lieut. Benjamin Dutton, Jr., U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Elfrida and Foote, who had to do with the North Carolina N.M., fears that the units of this organization are too widely scattered to permit the making of an efficient naval reserve. The organization, he finds, is looked upon more in a military than in a naval light. Indeed, one officer in the organization said that he knew nothing of ships but was a fine infantryman. The Newbern division, under Comdr. C. D. Bradham, was an exception and did much real work, the target practice on cruise being a credit to the division in every way. If the Elfrida were sent to the homes of the different divisions and stayed in each port for a month the interest of the other divisions might be awakened and something learned.

Ensign R. C. Needham, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Dubuque, found "the men of the river divisions fully as efficient as those of the lake divisions, and in bearing and appearance somewhat better." Once in three years, he believes, the divisions on the Great Lakes should go to the seacoast and take a cruise on a battleship, either one in reserve with a skeleton crew of Regular Service men or one in commission. Besides the training received in such a tour, the attractions of the N.M., which now is by no means alluring to young men, would be materially increased, and thus would add to enlistments.

In the calendar year of 1911 the Naval Militia increased about 430 officers and men. The attendance at the summer exercises was good, but the great drawback to successful summer work is the difficulty in getting the different organizations out for a uniform and sufficiently long period, the period with some organizations being only one week—the limit of time the men could get away from their work. For organizations having ships Comdr. A. H. Davis, U.S.N., who makes the report, believes the time should be not less than two weeks, in order to carry out the individual and combined drills and maneuvers and target practice, and allow the necessary time for shore leave and the journey to and from the rendezvous. By establishing navigation schools, with classes meeting at regular intervals, several organizations have made progress in the instruction of officers. The reason has not been learned for the failure of the N.M. to take advantage of the compass course at the Naval Observatory at Washington. It is very desirable that N.M. officers, particularly the ordnance officers, have the opportunity to learn by personal observation the methods of the Regular Service in preparing for and conducting target practice. The Naval Militia has not made proper use of the instruction it can obtain from the officers in charge of branch hydrographic offices, and the report expresses the hope that the coming year will not witness this neglect. On July 1, 1911, the Naval Militia of the United States numbered 568 commissioned officers and 5,317 enlisted men. Virginia, Texas, Tennessee and Colorado in the year have made inquiries about organizing a N.M. force.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The officers for the rifle team to represent the United States at Buenos Ayres, Argentine, being organized by the N.R.A. of America, have been selected. The team captain will be Col. Charles D. Gaither, of Maryland. The team adjutant will be Capt. James A. Moss, of the General Staff, U.S.A., one of the best known linguists in the Army. He is from Louisiana, and French is almost his native tongue. He has also been a teacher of Spanish in the Army school, and will be of invaluable assistance in representing the United States at the Congress of Sharpshooters to be held at Buenos Ayres at

the same time as the tournament and in the conference of the team captains preliminary to the matches. The Army, Navy and Marine Corps have expressed their intention of nominating candidates to try out for these teams.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Rifle Association in Washington on Feb. 7 among the individuals and organizations elected to membership in the association were Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, U.S.A., retired, 9th U.S. Cavalry.

The plans of the association to organize and send two rifle teams abroad this spring will mean strenuous work to collect the \$15,000 necessary for the sending of these teams. Subscriptions have begun to come in. The 2d Infantry, N.J., will subscribe one hundred dollars. Two hundred dollar subscriptions have been received from the Remington-U.M.C. Company and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. Gen. W. Crozier, U.S.A., sends in his check for five dollars. Plans are under way by several regiments to hold reviews or other entertainment in the armory for the benefit of the fund. The ammunition tests will be held at the U.S. Marine Corps range, Winthrop, Md., March 26 and 27.

PUNISHING MILITARY ESPIONAGE.

Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William made an exchange of spies on Jan. 26. The Russian Emperor granted a pardon to Capt. Werner von Stuenzer, who had been condemned at Warsaw to three years' hard labor, and Emperor William, in return, released Baron Vinogradoff, a lieutenant in the Russian navy, condemned at Leipzig to three years' imprisonment for a similar offense.

The case of Bertrand Stewart, a London lawyer of high standing and the best family connections, who was recently sentenced in Germany to three and a half years' imprisonment on the charge of espionage, has caused bitter comment in England, but it is not likely that the case will come to a head without some criticism of the system by which spying flourishes. The London United Service Gazette, commenting on the recent condemnations of both German and British subjects for spying, says that the time had come for bringing the espionage branch more under control, since "if the present practices continue they will eventually result in corrupting and warping the minds of many of the young sailors and soldiers—officers and men alike." It also thinks there was grave reason to suspect "that many of the service departments are conducted on information obtained in a manner which directing heads of those offices would be ashamed to acknowledge openly, although this is believed to lie within the scope of legitimate intelligence service. It is, however, opposed to what every right and open-minded Briton expects to meet with in his dealings with public matters, and for this reason the action of the French War Minister in discountenancing any public demonstrations, subscriptions, etc., on behalf of Captain Lux, who recently escaped from a German fortress, where he had been confined on a charge of espionage, will meet with hearty approval."

The escape of Captain Lux has made harder the lot of all prisoners confined in prison for espionage. Indulgence and kindness had been shown to foreign prisoners convicted of espionage, but since his taking advantage of that treatment "to take French leave" prisoners are no longer treated as foreign officers under arrest, but they are reduced to the rank of an ordinary prisoner, wearing the garb of a convict, etc. This was done in the case of Captain Trench, a British officer who had been Lux's fellow-prisoner in the fortress at Glatz. Immediately the unfortunate Trench received a communication from the British Navy Department at Whitehall to the effect that his commission as captain of the Royal Marine Infantry had been forfeited. This, coming on top of his prison hardships, led him to endeavor to commit suicide. It is held that the officer's conviction will deprive him from ever associating again with British or foreign officers on a footing of perfect honor and equality. "The same fate," says one writer, "has overtaken the Austrian major consigned to hard labor in Siberia, the German officer condemned to hard labor in England and the English officer recently sentenced to penal servitude in Germany. The fact of their having undergone the punishment of an ordinary criminal, of having worn the garb of a convict, renders them in military and naval eyes incapable of ever again holding a commission." Whether such a fate would await a man like Captain Lux, who returned home to be made a hero of, remains to be seen. The great increase of espionage in Europe in the last year has practically resulted in all governments adopting harsher measures toward those convicted. What the English object to in the Stewart case is not that the methods were harsh, but that the trial was not held openly. The British papers contrast the open character of the proceedings against the German officers arrested in England with the star chamber trials in Germany.

OUR NAVY IN THE REVOLUTION.

In an effort to bring about the bestowal of fitting honor upon Commodore John Barry, whom he calls "the father of the American Navy," William Barry Meany, M.D., of Washington, D.C., has published (Harper's, New York) a small, well written record of the achievements of that officer of our baby Navy in the Revolutionary War. As a winner of "first" in these days of athletic competitions Barry would certainly seem to be far up on the list, for, according to Dr. Meany, he was the first captain placed in command of the first war vessel commissioned to fight under the Continental flag—the Lexington, named after the first battle of the Revolution; it was Barry who captured the first British war vessel and who had the first British flag struck to him in naval battle. That Barry had a prophetic mind is shown by the fact that when he was in London with his ship, the Black Prince, in September, 1775, he saw that serious events were brewing and hastily set sail for Philadelphia, arriving there on Oct. 13, the very day that Congress decided to fit out two armed cruisers, one of fourteen guns, the other of ten guns. Barry at once offered his ship and services to Congress, and they were accepted. So impressed is the author of this volume with the pre-eminence of Barry that he prints this in italics: "From that day, Oct. 13, 1775, to the end of his eventful career by death, Sept. 13, 1803, John Barry was the senior or ranking officer of his ship and squadrons, and at no time did he serve under the orders of a senior officer, reporting direct to Washington, Congress, or to the secret or marine committees."

One of the most brilliant feats of arms of the entire

Revolution was the capture of an armed British schooner lying below Philadelphia, then invested by the British army. With twenty-seven men Barry rowed out to the schooner in the night and with cutlasses and pistols took possession of the vessel, drove the crew below and batted down the hatches. There were four armed transports lying near, and Barry, ordering the soldiers and sailors on them to surrender on penalty of being fired into, triumphantly and in sight of a heavily armed British warship lying below carried all five prizes to the piers at Fort Penn. When the hatches were removed it was found that Barry with his handful of men had captured one major, two captains, three lieutenants and 130 armed soldiers, sailors and marines. This victory, says the author, by making the British feel insecure hastened the withdrawal of the king's forces from Philadelphia. Dr. Meany is quite sure that it was Commodore Barry's skill as a waterman that enabled him to transport Washington's men across the ice-blocked Delaware on the gloomy Christmas night when the victory of Trenton was won. That was not the only land campaign in which Barry took part, as his ardor in the patriot cause led him to do any duty that came to hand.

One of his greatest achievements on the high seas was his capture of two warships in a single battle. After taking Lafayette safely to France in the Alliance in the fall of 1781 Barry was on his way home when he encountered the Atalanta, sixteen guns, and the Trepassy, fourteen guns. For more than an hour the Alliance, owing to unfavorable winds, fought under great disadvantage. Captain Barry was severely wounded in the shoulder with a grape-shot, but fought on, and, after a stubborn resistance by the British, compelled them to strike their flags. The four prize vessels that Barry took into the port of L'Orient, France, in 1782, when sold realized the sum of \$2,500,000 in gold. It was this same Barry whom Lord Howe is said to have offered \$100,000 in gold and the command of a British frigate if he would detach himself from the American service. Barry's answer was: "Not for the value of the English navy and the command of it all could I be seduced from the cause of my country."

Dr. Meany makes the suggestion that the Government should at once begin to prepare the compilation of the official records of the service and characteristics—as evidenced in such records, manuscripts, etc., as are in reach of the Government—of each distinguished officer of the early Navy, arranged in alphabetical order and chronological sequence, so as to be available in print for the use of the midshipmen at Annapolis and for distribution.

CAN ARMY OFFICERS HOLD MILITIA OFFICES?

We referred last week to the opinion rendered by the Attorney General of the United States on the subject of the right of officers on the active list of the Army to hold commissions in the Militia. The sole question submitted to Mr. Wickersham by the Secretary of War was as to the interpretation of this section of the Revised Statutes:

Sec. 1222. No officer of the Army on the active list shall hold any civil office, whether by election or appointment, and every such officer who accepts or exercises the functions of a civil office shall thereby cease to be an officer of the Army, and his commission shall be thereby vacated.

As the result of an inquiry into the meaning of this act as interpreted by the debates in Congress at the time of its passage and by the interpretation of the term "civil officers" as used in previous acts of Congress in contradistinction to military office, the Attorney General says:

It is clear that Congress used the term "civil office" in Sec. 1222 in contrast to the term "military office." An "officer of the Army," holding, as he does, the latter, is to be inhibited from holding also the former. The two are antithetical, their duties are, if not inconsistent, at any rate widely different, and there is to be no point where they include or overlap each other.

In addition, Secs. 1223 and 1224 of the Revised Statutes, the one forfeiting the office of an Army officer who accepts a diplomatic or consular appointment, and the other prohibiting certain clearly civil engagements by Army officers, both enforce the conclusion that the line Congress means to draw is between "civil" office and "military" office, and to prohibit the crossing of this line or the union of the latter with the former taken in this contrasted sense.

The above considerations and authorities seem ample to justify the conclusion that the term "civil office" in Revised Statutes, 1222, means an office, whether state or Federal, whose sphere is in the ordinary peaceful government of the country, which is subject to the ordinary customs, rules and laws of that government, as distinguished from a "military office," engaged with the arts of war and governed under courts-martial by the Articles of War.

It is true that, on May 26, 1879, Gen. W. M. Dunn, then Judge Advocate General of the Army, having before him the question whether or not a lieutenant in the Regular Army could accept a command of a battalion of Militia, rendered the following decision:

Under the provisions of Sec. 1222, Revised Statutes, this officer can not legally be appointed to the civil office within mentioned; and, moreover, that he could not exercise the functions of the same without vacating his commission in the Army. Of course, any office (state or Federal) other than an office in the military or naval service of the United States is a "civil office" in the sense of the statute—

and that this decision of General Dunn has been uniformly followed and enforced by the War Department from that time to the present, a period of over thirty-two years. Nevertheless, while such a contemporaneous and long-continued departmental construction is entitled to very great weight, where the law is ambiguous, it is quite of no use where the law being clear there is no need for the assistance derived from this source. In my opinion there can not fairly be said to be any ambiguity in Sec. 1222, Revised Statutes, and, therefore, the construction placed thereon by the War Department, while entitled to respectful consideration, is not controlling, and in this case should not be followed.

It would not be unjustifiable to argue at length that the office of colonel in the National Guard of Massachusetts is not a "civil office" in the sense indicated above. The Organized Militia has a twofold relation, the one to the national, the other to the state government. In the former aspect its functions, as stated in the Constitution, Art. I, Sec. 8, are "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." As a national force, it is now governed by the Act of Jan. 21, 1903 (32 Stat., 775), and the briefest inspection of that act shows that the Organized Militia provided for therein in organization, equipment, discipline and functions does not differ in any essential respect from any other military force. Nor is the case different as to the relation of the Militia to the states. For example, in Massachusetts its functions, as set out in Sec. 15 of the Militia Act of June 11, 1908, are "To resist invasion, to quell insurrections and to aid civil officers in the suppression of riots, in the execution of the laws or in time of public danger." It is governed by the Articles of War (ib. Sec. 190), is subject to courts-martial (ib. Secs. 179-190), and, in general, is a force whose whole end and purpose is military, as distinguished from civil.

I have the honor, therefore, to advise you that, in my opinion, an officer on the active list of the Regular Army may accept the office to which you refer without violating the provisions of Sec. 1222 of the Revised Statutes. Whether the acceptance by an officer of the Army of an office in the National Guard of a state would be inconsistent with the policy expressed in the Constitution and laws of the United States with respect to these two establishments, and whether there are not reasons other than those contained in Sec. 1222 of the Revised Statutes, which would make it illegal or improper

for an officer of the Army to subject himself to conflicting state jurisdiction, are matters upon which I express no opinion.

THE INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CONGRESS.

Much interest is being awakened throughout the country in the Twelfth International Congress of Navigation, which will convene in Philadelphia May 23. President Taft is head patron and honorary president of the Congress and will preside at the opening session in the Metropolitan Opera House, the largest of Philadelphia's auditoriums. Included among those who will act as patrons are Cabinet officers, including Secretary of State Knox, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Meyer, Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, Secretary of the Interior Fisher and Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Governors of many of the states are included; it is expected that many will be present at the sessions. Numerous Senators, including Senator Burton, who is a master of the subject of waterways development, and also many members of the House have added their names to the list. The interest on the part of the great corporations is indicated by the large number of presidents of these great enterprises whose patrons, including McCrea, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Felton, of the Pennsylvania Steel Company; Gen. Coleman du Pont, of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, and many others. Many national educators, among them Presidents Schurmann, of Cornell; MacLaurin, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Hutchins, of Michigan; Provost Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, and President Humphreys, of Stevens Institute, who is also president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, are also on the list.

Besides the opportunity which it affords to welcome and entertain the world's leading authorities on all maritime subjects, this congress will be of vast importance to the material interests of the country. The deliberations will touch upon important city, state and national undertakings and upon projects which will be given a new impetus by the opening of the Panama canal. The congress will consider improvement of rivers, canals, locks, intermediate and terminal ports, and methods for combining, facilitating and harmonizing the transfer of freight between the waterway and the railway. Topics discussed will include reinforced concrete work, development of lines of inland navigation, protection of navigable highways, utilization of shallow rivers, vessels and motors. Another section will take up ocean navigation, docking and repairing vessels, maritime canals, mechanical equipment of ports, etc. Communications will be considered on means for removing rock under water, recent work at seaports, bridges, tunnels, under waterways, safety of navigation, buoys, etc.

Each question will be treated by the leading waterway engineers and maritime experts of the world. At the close of the congress parties of these visiting engineers, most of whom come as the representatives of their governments, will make visits of inspection to the leading works of improvement throughout the country. Many will take the opportunity to view the colossal work on the Isthmus.

ARBITRATION AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Mr. Lincoln C. Cummins, of the Navy League of the United States, in a letter to the Baltimore American answers the question, "Does the Navy League believe in arbitration?" He says, in part: "The Navy League, which is composed of over 10,000 members and organizations in every state of the Union, believes that they are the most practical peace organization in existence, and are in favor of arbitration, providing under its terms the Monroe Doctrine is not imperilled. The League stands not for war, but for peace, and not for a large navy, as is commonly supposed, neither does it advocate a small navy, but first, last and always for an adequate navy, believing that the natural fruits of an adequate navy are peace and arbitration with all nations. It is the Navy of the United States which makes possible arbitration to-day, and which has enabled the United States to avoid war.

"The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs agree that there are three questions which we must decide for ourselves and which are non-arbitrable. The Monroe Doctrine, the restriction of immigration and the control of the Panama Canal. The Monroe Doctrine is to receive its supreme test in the twentieth century. The welfare of this country and many other countries demands that this national policy shall be maintained at whatever cost. Will the arbitration treaties weaken and make ineffective the Monroe Doctrine? If so, they should be amended to this extent. If it is to be unaffected, it should be specifically and categorically omitted as an arbitrable clause.

"The tide of immigration to South America is flowing full, but a new high-water mark will be reached upon completion of the Panama Canal. The most pregnant cause of modern war is the commercial struggle of nations for new and undeveloped lands, and usually in connection with immigration. Across the Southern sky is written the Monroe Doctrine: 'No colonization of foreign governments.' A weak navy would at once make this great world-recognized policy a dead letter and byword, and if obscurely included in the proposed arbitration treaties may, indeed, be the future casus belli, which the treaties are presumed to avoid. The cause of righteous peace demands that we maintain our strong position as a world leader and the arbiter of the destiny of the American continents.

"Therefore, the Navy League, which believes in the policy of a strong navy as a peace measure, believes in arbitration as the natural fruit of naval strength, but emphatically not in any abrogation, weakening or imperiling of the Monroe Doctrine, which is only as strong as the U. S. Navy."

SIGNAL CORPS AVIATION SCHOOL.

Signal Corps Aviation School, Augusta, Ga.,

Feb. 11, 1912.

On Feb. 9 Lieut. F. M. Kennedy, 10th Inf., qualified for an aviation pilot license according to the rules of the International Aeronautic Federation. The first landing was made with the aeroplane at rest fifteen feet from the mark previously designated; the second landing thirty-eight feet from the mark. The tests were made with a Curtiss biplane, 8-cylinder engine.

Saturday afternoon the aviation camp was visited by a heavy fall of wet snow. In order to prevent the tent

hangars from tearing due to the weight of the snow, the aeroplanes were taken out and staked down; then the tents were lowered, and it is expected that very little damage will result. The snowstorm is the second so far this winter at Augusta, and brings forth many jokes concerning the "Sunny South."

During the week the officers made thirty-five flights, having a total duration of five hours and thirty-two minutes.

PAY OF NAVY ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

The case of late Act. Asst. Surg. George R. Plummer before the Supreme Court has been referred to in these pages heretofore. The primary question involved in this case is whether acting assistant surgeons holding temporary commissions are limited to the pay provided by the old Navy Pay Law contained in the Revised Statutes or whether they are entitled to any change of pay of assistant surgeons holding regular commissions.

If this question is decided in favor of the claimant by the Supreme Court overruling the Court of Claims, another question of general importance to officers of the Navy will then arise. This is the question whether, in the calculation of longevity increases of pay, the increase is to be computed upon base pay alone, as is now the practice, or upon base pay plus the previous longevity increases. This will make a difference in the pay of officers from their tenth to the twentieth year of actual or constructive service.

A brief has just been filed by King and King, of Washington, D.C., attorneys for Dr. Plummer before the Supreme Court, arguing this question. The claim is based upon the construction given by the Supreme Court in the celebrated Tyler case to Sec. 1262, Rev. Stat. The court there said that this section gave the double increase; that is, increase on increase. In passing the Act of May 13, 1908, in regard to the pay of the Navy, Congress adopted Sec. 1262, Rev. Stat., and applied it to the Navy. It did not apply to the Navy the Act of 1882, which declared that after this date Army longevity pay should not be calculated by adding increase upon increase, but should be computed only upon the base pay.

The brief now before the Supreme Court insists that the method of calculation approved by the Supreme Court in the Tyler case should be followed, while the Government argues that the method now in force—that is, calculating longevity increase only upon base pay—must be followed. The argument on behalf of the claimant is that the very words which were once construed by the Supreme Court in the Tyler case were re-enacted by Congress, and must now be construed in exactly the same sense.

The Government says that the object of the Acts of May 11, 1908, regulating Army pay, and May 13, 1908, regulating Navy pay, was to create equality of pay, and therefore that the Navy Act must be read in the light of Army provisions. To this the attorneys for claimant respond that experiences under the Act of 1899 in trying to regulate Navy pay by Army pay provisions were so unsatisfactory that Congress determined to go back to the old system and legislate independently for each Service. Consequently, the pay provisions for the Navy cannot be read in the light of those for the Army, but each must be treated as an independent system.

The Supreme Court meets on Feb. 19 after recess, and this case is very near the top of the calendar upon the regular call. This call may be interfered with by a large number of specially assigned cases set down for hearing on the 19th and following days. It is probable that the vacancy on the bench will prevent the Supreme Court from taking up some of these assigned cases, and therefore it is to be expected that the Plummer case will be reached before very long. If the Supreme Court should agree with the Court of Claims in the main question involved in the Plummer case then this question of general interest will not be reached in this case.

HEAD HUNTERS OF FORMOSA.

Under the title of "Head Hunters of Formosa," in "Travel" for February, appears an illustrated article by Capt. C. T. Boyd, 10th Cav., on duty at the Army Service Schools. Describing a dinner on board a Japanese steamer Captain Boyd says: "Dinner on the Suma Maru was a decidedly formal affair. Each person made a deep bow when we sat down; every one already seated returned the same. When the soup had been placed before each one, the captain bowed until his brow almost touched the table. This meant, 'please proceed.' All the other diners bowed likewise, and then commenced to eat. A similar ceremony preceded each course. When all had rolled up their napkins the captain ducked to the table. Everybody else ducked also, then sat up and the dinner was over.

"Two-thirds of Formosa are held by the savages, we are told, who are divided into eight groups, and, according to the Chief of the Savage Section of the Formosa police, number over 100,000. In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries these savages were sufficiently strong to send expeditions to China and Luzon, but now they are reduced to a small percentage of their original number. These wild groups occupy the inaccessible mountainous portion of the island, and this portion includes all of western Formosa.

"These savages are the worst kind of head hunters, each brave having an average of ten skulls; in fact, one was known to have 500.

"Not to have a fire arm is a disgrace. Among many tribes no girl will pay any attention to a man until he has taken a head. So after some hocus-pocus ceremony with the spirits of his ancestors, who are supposed to help him, he is joined by a few friends, and supplied with several days' rations, starts out to find a head.

"About a year ago a party of head hunters, perhaps assisted by the Chinese guards, swooped down at 12 p. m., upon a village in central Formosa and took away seventy Japanese heads without losing a man. The Chinese at Taihoku celebrated this event with fireworks. There are nearly 6,000 Chinese and Japanese policemen operating against the savages, and the head hunters have killed or wounded 4,900 policemen, principally Chinese. Foreigners say that in the last thirteen years the police lines had not been drawn in about the savages more than an average of one-half mile."

The new Russian ships are making progress, and the new Russian navy will soon be a verity. A considerable development has taken place in the Russian naval schools, and a spirit exists which is likely to make the navy more efficient than it has been for a long time past.

FOREIGN NAVAL ITEMS.

The British submarine A-3 was sunk in collision with the British gunboat Hazard off the coast of the Isle of Wight on Feb. 2, with a loss of all on board, which included her crew of ten men and one lieutenant and three other lieutenants undergoing a course of instruction. Attempts will be made to save the vessel. The submarine lies almost on the same spot where the submarine A-1 was lost with all on board March 18, 1904. The A-5, a sister to the A-3, had six men killed and twelve injured by an explosion at Queenstown on Feb. 16, 1905. The A-8 sank off Plymouth on June 8, 1905, when fourteen men of the crew of eighteen lost their lives. The A-4 sank at Portsmouth during the maneuvers of November, 1905, but her entire crew was rescued after considerable difficulty, and a new A-1 had seven of her crew injured by an explosion on Aug. 6, 1910.

The new British battle-cruiser Lion completed her trials on Jan. 17. As she is the first cruiser armed with the new 13.5-inch gun, of which she carries eight, the trials were of an important character. Each of the Lion's 13.5-inch, four-inch and other guns was tested with quarter, half and full charge at extreme elevation, extreme depression and horizontally, with satisfactory results, the vessel steaming into the Channel to avoid fog and traffic. After single tests two 13.5-inch guns in the raised barrette forward were fired together, then one of the two amidship barbettes, and next the after barrette guns, no serious effect resulting from the simultaneous discharge of each pair. No attempt was made to fire the whole broadside of big guns. These trials naturally direct attention to the fact that in offensive and defensive power this year's British ships are in advance of their predecessors. From the 19,200 tons of the St. Vincent class development has passed through the 20,200-ton Neptunes and the 23,500-ton Orions to the 25,000-ton King George class; and the extra displacement has been devoted to thicker belts and more powerful armaments. In the same way the armament of the Indefatigable, eight 12-inch guns arranged partly in echelon, has given way to the same number of 13.5-inch ranged on the center line. There has been a notable advance also in the character of the secondary armament. The second class cruisers also show evolution along similar lines.

The new English battleship, the keel of which has just been laid at Portsmouth dockyard, the first of the five armored ships of the 1911-1912 program, will be known as the "Secret Ship." It is generally known that it is to be the largest battleship built for the British navy, that it is to have an anti-torpedo battery of 6-inch instead of 4-inch guns, as in older ships, and that there is to be a great improvement in the compartments to prevent sinking in case it is torpedoed. Beyond this the members of the Admiralty are introducing changes which are to remain a secret for the time being at least. Usually the laying of the first keel plate is attended with some ceremony and naval attachés and others are invited. On this occasion, however, only the dockyard officials and a very few others were present. All newspaper men and photographers were rigorously excluded. It is expected that the battleship will be completed in two years.

An increase of 15,000 in the manning of the German navy is called for by the new naval bill about to be introduced in the Reichstag. The measure also provides for the commissioning of a third battle squadron, composed of ships taken from the reserve. In addition, large appropriations are to be asked for the construction of submarines. The cost of the strengthening of the navy and army together is estimated to reach over \$25,000,000 annually.

Four new torpedoboats built in German yards for the Argentine navy have just been completed at Hamburg. The Kaiser is taking keen interest in South American orders for warships and is very anxious that German shipbuilding firms should get more of them. Hitherto German hopes in that direction have not been realized. It was thought that the cruise of the German armored cruiser Von der Tann to South America in 1911 would result in a large number of orders, but the German shipbuilders were disappointed.

A marine plant recently completed in one of the principal works in Germany is said to promise great economies in the matter of battleship propulsion. London advices to the New York Times have it that this oil-burning plant "is of 18,000 horsepower, consisting of three engines of 6,000 horsepower each; one to each propeller. Each engine has three cylinders, producing 2,000 horsepower each, the cylinders being double acting, the explosion occurring on both sides of the pistons. The incorporation of such an installation in a war vessel means the abolition of boilers and smokestacks, also the saving of the space occupied by bunkers, as the engines would require less than half a pound per horsepower an hour, which would mean 100 tons of oil per twenty-four hours for full power, full speed. Any kind of crude or refined petroleum may be used. The original Deisel engine was invented some years ago and the basic patents have expired, but during the past three or four years a great revolution has been in progress in the perfecting of the reliability, performance of duty and economy of the type. The principal problems have been to obtain perfect combustion, to enlarge the cylinder units, and to solve the problem of having the explosion transpire on both sides of the piston."

Signor Lorenzo D'Adda suggests a new type of ship with gun turrets all arranged on the keel line. He plans to mount six 12-inch 46 caliber guns in couples at the angles of triangular revolving turrets, and to mount two of these turrets in a ship of 16,000 tons, which ship would have internal combustion motors with a total of 24,000 horsepower and a speed of twenty-two knots. Of the total displacement he would give forty per cent. to the hull, 19.3 per cent. to the guns, 24.4 per cent. to the protection, ten per cent. to the motors and 6.3 per cent. to the heavy oils, being 1,000 tons, required for the motors. The length would be 492 feet, and the beam 82 feet. Protection would be given by a belt 11.8 inches thick at least amidships, with higher plating of 7.8 inches thickness, and the turrets would have the thicker plating. The idea is ingenious, but would doubtless require much consideration before it could be adopted.

The United Service Gazette discusses the disposition of ships' boats during action, and suggests that the best method is to leave all but one or two on board each fighting ship at the base from which the ships start, and set those one or two adrift the moment an enemy is sighted; as to do this with a couple of light boats would take but little time. If the weather was smooth enough the auxiliaries, repair and mother ships accompanying a battle fleet might take the boats in tow during an action, and restore them to their respective vessels when the large ships again met their auxiliaries, or came back from the fighting line for boats to carry out humane

duties among the beaten ships of their cruisers. If the weather was too rough for this, then the only boats for the use of the fleet would be those carried by the auxiliaries, which had not been in the fighting line to get their boats injured, and for this purpose as many boats as convenient should be carried by fleet auxiliaries during a naval campaign.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

For the fourth time within the year France has a new War Minister, M. Millerand being the new holder of the portfolio. His immediate predecessors were General Brun, M. Bertheaux, General Goiran and M. Messimy. France Militaire remarks that the military organization created for war, but given up to the occupations of peace for forty years, is the most complex organization which can be conceived, and it is menaced by instability. The late Minister, M. Messimy, had gained the good-will of the army because he went straight to his object, and it seems to be generally hoped that the policy introduced will be continued by his successor.

The recent acquittal of M. Destailleur and other French officials marked the close of an affair that hurt French prestige in North Africa. On their joint refusal to submit their accounts for investigation M. Destailleur, Civil Commissioner of Ujda; M. Lorgeon, Vice-Consul, and M. Pandori, Customs Official, were summarily arrested on Oct. 19 by order of General Toutée, the Military High Commissioner of the district, together with El Habib, the Moorish Kadi of Ujda, against whom numerous complaints of peculation had been brought. As the result of an investigation General Toutée was relieved of his command. The judicial proceedings in the Consular Court have established the fact that his high-handedness was without justification.

The Vedette, of Vienna, describes the transport of mountain guns in the high snows. In Austria the growth of interest in winter sports and Alpine climbing has converted the mountain regions from a barrier into something like a pathway, and it is realized that the snow may prove an advantage to the specially trained soldier. Whole battalions have crossed the mountains on skis, and books upon mountain tactics are now no longer rare. Captain Czant, a winter tourist with a military object, crossed the Honnerschart, the Hochkoenig, Polnischer Kann and other high regions, and discovered a method of transporting mountain guns upon a pair of ordinary skis attached by transverse bars. Some of his experiences have been published in his book, "Gebirgskrieg im Winter." His trials have shown that from eight to ten trained men can together drag sufficiently a heavy load. His great point is that no special appliances are required, and that ordinary skis can be employed for gun transport.

A penny-wise and pound-foolish policy seems to have been adopted by bands of British regiments, if one is to believe the rumor that the authorities of the War Office are thinking of doing away with such organizations entirely, they having done so much work away from their command that there has been growing both inside and outside the service. Certain battalions of infantry have not had the pleasure of marching behind their band more than a dozen times in a twelve-month, owing to the numerous encampments which the band has had away from the battalion.

A sentiment in favor of increasing the pay of enlisted men of the army is found in France. In the January Journal des Sciences Militaires of Paris, in a discussion of the needs of the army, is found a suggestion for increased pay in the following language: "As to the employment reserved for veterans, nobody is ignorant of the scandalous manner in which the law is twisted, even by the State itself, to prevent old soldiers from getting the employment that the law was intended to secure for them. The only way to counter-balance the attraction of the wages in industry and commerce is to raise the pay of the soldier."

The state of feeling in France may be judged from the mutilation of a German military book to eliminate reference to the Deity. This book is by General Schmidt, of the German army, and is entitled "The Education of the Soldier." The author is religious and is not ashamed of his belief, and he bases his system of education on the love of God, on loyalty to the sovereign and on duty to one's country, as thus: "Above us reigns a supreme and infallible Judge, the arbiter of battle, the God of Armies, Who holds victory and defeat in the hollow of His hand." General Schmidt's ideas on education are so valuable that the book has recently been translated for the use of the French army. But it has been strangely disfigured in translation, every reference to the Deity being struck out. The idea is, evidently, that under the political system of army administration now obtaining in France any officer using the book in its original form would be liable to be reported on as a "clerical," and passed over for promotion.

At a meeting of the union of patriotic women's clubs (Verband vaterländischer Frauenvereine) for the governmental district of Düsseldorf, Professor Witzel, formerly director of the Düsseldorf Akademie für praktische Medizin, advocated the legal introduction of compulsory military service for women. His idea is that young women should be trained as assistants in the transportation and commissary departments, as nurses for sick and wounded soldiers and as aids for the food and clothing service.

CORPS VERSUS DIVISIONS.

1 East Fifty-first street, New York, Feb. 12, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Since Fritz Hoenig exposed the German General Staff's habit of building great reputations for its leaders at the expense of accuracy many people have ceased to accept its story of victory, with Moltke's literary editing, as the only true gospel of war.

If Colonel Gerlach permits, I suggest he turn to the Infantry Journal, November, 1911, page 451, where he will find "Modern Conceptions of War," a British essay of surpassing interest, in which the French doctrine of to-day is paralleled and vividly contrasted with the Clausewitz-Moltke doctrines of yesterday. Being from an educated neutral pen, the paper is unprejudiced, and worthy of study and deep thought. It is an up-to-date analysis of Napoleon's strategy, showing the diverging viewpoints of Gaul and Teuton. It is iconoclastic, in that it disturbs the traditional echo whereby Clausewitz and Moltke must be accepted as war gods only of lesser magnitude than the great Master, and are his sole prophets.

If Colonel Gerlach does not care to delve into Gen. H. Bonnal's axiomatic and unbiased study of the "Sadown" campaign, where fighting by divisions is scientifically

weighed, handled and finally unmercifully condemned, certainly he will be willing to judge great peoples not by what they preach, but by what they practice. To-day the armies of France and Germany are divided in army corps. If after the crucial test of several great wars and years of annual maneuvers the mind of Gaul and Teuton can reach the same conclusion, it might be surmised as necessary and correct.

The best is just good enough for us, and our Army needs it badly. With our improving conceptions of modern war and possible organization of units larger than the stunted battalions which we dignify with the name of regiments, it is to be hoped army corps will reappear in our future F.S.R.

McCOSKRY BUTT, Brig. Gen., N.Y.

ON BEHALF OF THE CAVALRY.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 7, 1912.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Napoleon, when he had broken the German power, limited the number of soldiers that Germany was to be allowed to retain. Germany promptly shortened the term of service to one year and worked overtime passing men through this one-year training with the result that when the time came to again measure swords with the French there was at her disposal a well trained army of sufficient size to take the field with success. Is not this an argument worth considering in connection with this proposition to increase the length of the term of enlistment. Personally, as a troop commander, I would like five-year men, but only because it would give me more time to devote to my personal pursuit, and not because the Service would be increased in efficiency, for, speaking with an experience of both three and five-year enlistments, I believe the three-year term is the better in every way. As one individual, offering an honest opinion, I believe that the five-year proposition is reactionary and unsuited to our country's needs, and that it is a vital blow aimed at the only method that will give us the semblance of a reserve.

Next, this proposition to reduce the strength of the Cavalry and give to the Infantry and Field Artillery the ill-gotten gains. The specious arguments presented in the article in the New York Times of Saturday afford a good basis for a bona-fide suggestion, but unfortunately they are based on false premises. Our Infantry strength does not consist of thirty regiments as is claimed, but of thirty regiments and the Infantry of the National Guard, which now constitutes the first line, and which in any case of trouble calling for mobilization would be ordered out by the President.

In support of this statement note the fact that in this morning's paper the President is reported as directing that the Army be prepared for Mexican eventualities and that the plans contemplate the employment of 100,000 men, 60,000 being Militia. Look up the "confidential" reports, etc., and talk to some of our "best students of organization and strategy," and see what proportion of Cavalry we shall have at our disposal. Any one can save money by not spending it, but it is mighty poor economy sometimes, and all this talk about ratio of sabers to bayonets is to fog the issue which is not based on facts but fancies. We cannot calculate our proportions on the ratio of fifteen to thirty, but must include the Infantry of the National Guard which, subject to mobilization at any moment at the will of the Commander-in-Chief, constitutes our first line. The argument of the distinguished engineer seems to be that because the Russians had poor cavalry and the Japanese none we should therefore not maintain Cavalry to any extent in time of peace. I can only hope he is wrongly quoted.

The fact that we are considering changes in our organization which may or may not be advisable is no reason to recommend a reduction in strength of a technical corps. It is only necessary to glance back at the history of our Civil War to be impressed with the small value of our unproved Cavalry at the outset of hostility and by its tremendously increased value as the men become veterans.

We shall have practically the same class of men to draw on for material in the present as in the past, and while a certain per cent. will render valuable service at the start, it will be many months before they will generally be good Cavalrymen or of any particular use, notwithstanding the interesting little quotation on the outside cover of the Infantry Journal which suggests a humorous publication rather than a serious Service magazine. I regret to have covered so much space, but beg to submit that our Cavalry is not out of proportion at all, but rather under the correct proportion and that any reduction now or at any other time would be a serious menace to the efficiency of the entire Service.

W. F. H. GODSON, Capt., 10th Cav.

THE ARMY ITS OWN WORST ENEMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

You counsel discretion on the part of the Army in not running counter to its own interest, and in your last issue (Feb. 3) give the argument of the House Committee for cutting off cadet service in the estimate for length of service in the Army. The argument appears to rest upon the fallacy that service under oath, rendered at West Point, is mere student service, and this in total disregard of the fact that the Corps of Cadets has from time to time been ordered all about the country upon official occasions, and might at any moment be called into active service to defend the rights and privileges of the Government if assailed. Let a riot occur in New York city or Albany of any serious nature and see how long it would be before the boys in gray would take a hand in quelling the disturbance. The presence of the battalion of young soldiers at a point but fifty miles removed from our great metropolis, with the auxiliary force of the West Point squadron of Cavalry and battery of Field Artillery, the whole commanded by a major general, must indicate the moral, if not physical, force of the Government at that station. If a cadet is not in service, under oath to serve the Government against all the enemies and opposers whomsoever, the writer should like to know who is. And again, why do we find it recorded in orders from time to time that one or more cadets have been dismissed from the Service or cashiered?

For those officers appointed from the ranks of Volunteers or Regulars does not their early service count for longevity pay and retirement, and of this class there are a vast number in service now, many of whom were no more under fire during the Spanish War (much to their regret) than have been the West Point cadets, whose injuries or wounds received or deaths incurred are frequently incident to military service, drills, etc., at the U.S. Military Academy. If it should be attempted to

be shown, which we are thankful is not the case, that the class of officers appointed from civil life desire to see the West Point men deprived of any privilege or pay incident to cadet service, the query suggests: Would not this latter class (the cadets) be only too glad to see every civil appointee, many of whom in point of years are much below the West Point graduating age, receive one longevity percentum from the time they reached the mean average age of graduation at the Academy? Take the following by way of illustration: Suppose that a youth of nineteen or twenty years is offered an appointment to West Point as a cadet and at the same time one in the Army direct as a second lieutenant. Does he not, if he elects to enter West Point, get the worst of the bargain in point both of rank and pay all the way through his life service? And if we take away his longevity pay for service while at West Point is there not a second loss also incurred?

Going a step further in this line of argument, how can the spirit of the Corps of Cadets in war be better gauged than by a parallel case—that of the Virginia Military Institute battalion of striplings, and, incident to the condition of the times, far below the usual age, engaging at New Market against Sheridan in 1864, where they lost several of their number in action. This episode must appeal to every man of Southern nativity when he is reminded that at all roll calls since that day the V.M.I. boys answer to the names of the absentees, "Dead upon the field of honor." The V.M.I. is "the West Point of the South" as we know it. What do we know of the one of the North? Does it deserve to be dealt a blow "in the house of its friend," from whatever section he may hail?

And now, by way of conclusion and the better to make good the title to these foregoing remarks, let us quote the words of your editorial of Dec. 2, 1911: " * * * adverse comment accomplishes nothing of value to the Army and Navy, and incurs, on the contrary, the risk of doing great harm to Service interests. Congress cannot be stampeded into increasing its appropriations for the military-naval establishment. It will require the dire calamity of national defeat to awaken the legislative body to its full responsibilities. The country will have to be humiliated in war to pay the tribute of that humiliation before there will be any tremendous public outcry against economy, false though it be, in the provision of the means of national defense. In the meantime, the War Department and Navy Department officials must be depended upon to convince the framers of the Service appropriation bills of the necessity of this or that allotment and to remove the opposition in committee to any of the projects for adequate national defense."

X. Y. Z.

C.A. RESERVE ENCAMPMENTS.

New York, Feb. 13.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I was much interested in your editorial in the issue of Jan. 27, 1912, in which you quote Captain Spinks's report and recommendations, especially that part in which he takes strong ground against Coast Artillery organizations of the National Guard holding encampments away from their home stations. As a member of the C.A. Reserve, and one who has served many years, I take an entirely different view of it. In the first place, it is an easy matter for the Regular officer to make a requisition for a certain number of men and have them sent from the general recruiting depot to his company, but it is quite another thing for the National Guard officer to find the men he requires and get them to volunteer and pay company dues and to hold themselves in readiness for service either for the state or United States, without offering something other than the work that goes with it. I do not think there is anything in Captain Spinks's claim that the C.A. Reserve is supposed to man the fort of its home district. We have never claimed that our duty is so limited, and there is nothing in the enlistment that provides for such a condition. A 12-inch gun is a 12-inch gun whether at Fort Preble or Fort Hamilton.

While the district to which I belong is assigned to Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, there is no reason, should conditions require it, why we could not be ordered elsewhere. I commanded for several years a 12-inch gun company, and we found that we could do better work at Fort H. G. Wright and Fort Terry than we can at our home station, as our work was limited at Fort Hamilton owing to the amount of traffic on the lower bay. Another feature is that when we are so near home it is easy for employers to call for a return of their employees for a few hours or a day or two, and it breaks up the work they are doing.

The War and Navy Departments spend a large amount of money on the recruiting service, maintaining stations, sending ships to inland towns, sending recruiting parties through the country giving picture shows, and I cannot see why they should not be willing to spend the small amount of money necessary to cover cost of transportation if it produces results in the way of recruiting the reserve, as the cost of everything else is the same. Many young men in my outfit take the only vacation they have to do military duty, and I doubt very much that they would think it much of a trip to go to Fort Hamilton.

The drill regulations are issued covering all work, and they provide for the same drill of the different guns whether they be at Fort Levett, Me., or Fort Stevens, Ore., and I cannot see why the U.S. Army should shift its troops every few years if there is anything in Captain Spinks's position.

The young men in Portland to-day might live in Newport or New London when their services were required, and their knowledge of the different posts might be of more importance than the present cost of transportation. In our district we have taken volunteers to the forts over Saturday and Sunday, and it does not require many of those trips to make the men familiar with their "home station."

OFFICER, C.A., N.G.N.Y.

A SEEKER AFTER HISTORIC TRUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue of Jan. 27 a contributor signing himself "Cavalry" has a very interesting article headed "More Cavalry for Mobile Army."

As a support for the contentions advanced in the quoted article he cites the work of the mounted troops at Chickamauga, Nashville, Cedar Creek and the Appomattox campaign. If your contributor will charitably assist an humble seeker after historic truth by giving references in the Rebellion Records upon which he bases his citations, I will be greatly obliged.

A. D.

NEW NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

The following is the substance of the Navy Department's proposed bill "To regulate and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the United States Navy and Marine Corps." The proposed bill is a substitute for the bill, H.R. 8144, introduced by Mr. Padgett at the last session. The bill was introduced in the House on Feb. 13 by Mr. Padgett, as H.R. 20045:

H.R. 20045, Mr. Padgett.—A bill to regulate and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps.

Sec. 1. Provides that from and after July 1, 1912, the authorized numbers of the active personnel of the U.S. Navy shall be based on and shall be proportioned to the total displacement tonnage of the ships authorized within twenty-five years, said tonnage to be held to be on Jan. 1, 1912, 865,000 tons. The annual estimates shall give the date and tonnage of each vessel and the full strength of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps based upon such tonnage, and until such full strength shall be reached, said list shall contain the corresponding estimated numbers for the year in question under the operation of this act, said estimated numbers in no case to exceed the full numbers based on the tonnage; and the numbers as enacted into law shall be the authorized numbers for the next ensuing fiscal year.

Sec. 2. The strength of the enlisted personnel of the Navy shall be fixed July 1 of each year at seventy men for every 1,000 tons, distributed in such ratings as the Secretary shall determine, the authorized number for June 30, 1913, to be 49,500.

Sec. 3. The officers shall number three to every 1,000 tons, fractions in proportion, excluding additional numbers and commissioned warrant officers, the number not to be increased more than ten per cent. or decreased more than five per cent. in any fiscal year.

Sec. 4. The grades above ensign and below admiral shall be distributed in the proportion of one flag officer, four captains, five commanders, thirteen lieutenant commanders, thirty lieutenants, and twelve lieutenants (junior grade); and the same proportional distribution shall be followed hereafter in the data for the annual estimates required. Fractional surpluses shall be neglected in higher grades and cumulative in grades below in succession, additional numbers in Navy and Marine Corps not to be counted, the strength of no grade to be reduced. When the total shall have attained five-sixths of the full strength of the line the distribution in the several grades shall be in the proportion of one flag officer, four captains, five commanders, thirteen lieutenant commanders, thirty lieutenants, and twenty-five lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns; and provided further, That the authorized strength of the several grades of the line on the active list, exclusive of the Admiral of the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, shall be one admiral, four vice admirals, eighteen rear admirals, ninety captains, 135 commanders, 300 lieutenant commanders, 700 lieutenants, and such total number of lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns as may qualify for said grades under existing law and the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. The flag officers shall be distributed in grades in the proportion of one admiral, three vice admirals, and twelve rear admirals. Rear admirals in the upper half of said grade shall receive the pay and allowances now prescribed by law for rear admirals (first nine); and rear admirals in the lower half of said grade shall receive the pay and allowances now prescribed by law for rear admirals, second nine. The President shall appoint the vice admirals, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from rear admirals who shall have served creditably as such in command of a fleet, squadron, or division. Similarly, he shall appoint the admirals, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from vice admirals who shall have served creditably as such in command of a fleet, squadron, or division.

That the annual pay of admirals shall be \$13,500, of vice admirals \$11,000. The Admiral of the Navy shall be entitled to quarters of twelve rooms, admirals eleven rooms, and vice admirals ten rooms, or in each case commutation therefor at the rate of \$12 per room per month, the heat and light allowance to correspond to the allowance of quarters. Admirals and vice admirals shall, on reaching the age of sixty-five years, be retired with three-fourths the pay of their grade. Admirals and vice admirals availing themselves of the privilege of voluntary retirement pursuant to law shall receive the retirement pay of the next lower grade only.

Sec. 7. That after June 30, 1913, there shall be allowed at the Naval Academy one midshipman for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one for Porto Rico, one for the District of Columbia, and forty at large. The time of admitting successors shall be such as may be established by law from time to time to maintain the personnel of officers at full strength, and the annual estimates shall recommend, when necessary, such time as may be suitable: Provided, That after June 30, 1913, successors to midshipmen shall be admitted when said midshipmen shall have served two years at the Naval Academy, or in case of a vacancy in either of said years, then with the next entering class.

Sec. 8. That hereafter midshipmen shall be between the ages of fifteen years and eighteen years on July 1 of the calendar year of entry. For the current calendar year there shall be no change; subsequently the limits for the first year thereafter shall be fifteen years and nineteen years, and for the second and subsequent years, fifteen years and eighteen years, as required by this act.

Sec. 9. That the course at the Naval Academy shall be four years, and midshipmen on graduation shall be commissioned ensigns, or may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy to fill vacancies in the lowest commissioned grades of the Corps of Civil Engineers and the Marine Corps: Provided, That ensigns may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, be so assigned to said corps on their own application: Provided further, That midshipmen now performing two years' service at sea in accordance with existing law shall be commissioned forthwith as ensigns. Graduate midshipmen and ensigns hereafter assigned to the Corps of Civil Engineers shall take rank and precedence in said corps in accordance with the official order of precedence of officers, which order shall not be changed. Graduate midshipmen hereafter assigned to the Marine Corps shall take rank in said corps in accordance with the order of their commission therein and ensigns hereafter assigned to the Marine Corps shall take rank in said corps in accordance with the date of commission as ensigns of officers of the line of the Navy of the same precedence as said ensigns.

Sec. 10. That ensigns shall serve three years after the completion of the four years' course at the Naval Academy and shall thereafter be promoted to the next higher grade after seven years' total service, counting from July 1 of the calendar year of precedence date. Thereafter officers below flag rank may be promoted at any time, in the order of seniority, to fill a vacancy in the next higher grade; and shall be promoted after completing periods of total service, counting from July 1 of the calendar year of precedence date, as hereinafter enumerated: Lieutenants (junior grade), ten years; lieutenants, eighteen years; lieutenant commanders, twenty-four years; commanders, twenty-nine years; captains, thirty-seven years: Provided, That such promotions shall not cause an excess in the grade of rear admiral of more than fifteen per cent., nor in the grade of captain, commander, and lieutenant commander for the first ten years after the passage of this act an excess of more than ten per cent.; nor after ten years an excess of more than fifteen per cent. in any of said grades; and said excess in any grade shall be reduced immediately by retirements from the whole grade, as provided.

Sec. 11. That the promotions of officers for total length of service as required by Sec. 10 preceding, shall begin on July 1 following the passage of this act, and shall continue on the first day of each fiscal year thereafter. The numbers in the several grades determined by the requirements of this act for any year shall obtain throughout the fiscal year, and vacancies occurring during the year shall, subject to the provisions of Sec. 10 preceding regarding the promotion of ensigns, be filled in order of seniority from the grade below.

Secs. 12 and 13 provide for the selection by boards in June of each year of a sufficient number of officers for retirement to keep within the limits of the authorized proportion of officers. Officers found disabled in line of duty shall be retired in accordance with the provisions of Secs. 1453 and 1588,

Revised Statutes. The redivision of the rear admirals in the upper and lower half shall not take place until the retirements of rear admirals and captains due for promotion shall have been made. Rear admirals so retired shall receive three-fourths the pay of their grade: Provided further, That officers so retired shall be entitled to a graded rate of pay in accordance with their rank and length of service, as established in Sec. 23 of this act for officers retiring voluntarily on their own application; and in any case to a rate equal to the lowest rate there provided: And provided further, That the examination now required by law preliminary to promotion shall not be required in the case of officers who shall have been promoted subject to examination and confirmation, and who may be retired under the provisions of this section, and such officers shall be retired in the rank to which they shall have been so promoted.

Sec. 14. That the officers constituting the Pay Corps and the Construction Corps of the U.S. Navy be, and are hereby, transferred to the line of the Navy, and shall be commissioned accordingly.

Sec. 15. That said transfer to the line shall be made in the official order of precedence of officers at date of passage of this act, with rank according to such precedence in the line, or, in case of loss of grade, or loss of rank in grade, would result, then to the grade in the line corresponding to such grade, or rank in grade, previous to said transfer, but in any case without change in the official order of precedence: Provided, That officers of said corps transferred to the line shall continue to rank with other officers of like grade or rank in the line or in any staff corps in accordance with the official order of precedence, in the same manner as before such transfer: Provided, however, That should any officer so transferred to the line have lost precedence on original appointment to the corps from which transferred, he shall, in future, while retaining his grade and present precedence, be entitled to the rank, pay, and allowances of line officers of his original precedence.

Sec. 16. That any officer of the former Pay Corps or the former Construction Corps, after such transfer to the line, may, upon his own application at any time thereafter, be assigned temporarily to the general duties of the line, and if so assigned shall be given a reasonable opportunity to acquire the necessary experience in such line duties up to and including the duties of the grade he holds, and on the conclusion of which he shall be permanently available for such assignment if he pass the examination provided by law as preliminary to promotion to such grade, failure to pass not to displace such officer from the status for duty occupied by him prior to such temporary assignment: Provided, That should any officer so transferred to the line, and who shall have subsequently qualified for the general duties of the line, have lost precedence on original appointment to the corps from which transferred, after such qualification resumes his former order of precedence, with its corresponding grade and rank, subject to the examination required by law in case of promotion thereby to a higher grade.

Sec. 17. That officers of the Pay Corps and the Construction Corps transferred to the line in accordance with this act, who shall not qualify for the general duties of the line in accordance with the preceding section, shall preserve their present status for duty, and shall have all necessary authority over officers and enlisted men for performing said duty: Provided, That assistant naval constructors of the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) so transferred shall be available for the general duties of the line.

Sec. 18. That so far as may be consistent with the efficiency of the Service the number of selections for retirement, under the requirements of Secs. 12 and 13 of this act, from officers of the former Pay Corps and the former Construction Corps who shall not have qualified for the general duties of the line shall be in any grade in proportion to the number of such officers in that grade.

Sec. 19. That after the passage of this act the duties now performed by officers of the Pay Corps and the Construction Corps of the Navy shall be performed by officers of the line who may be detailed for such duties: Provided, That no such detail be made of any officer of the present line who may be above the rank of lieutenant at the date of passage of this act, except temporarily in cases of emergency: Provided further, That Secs. 1383, 1384 and 1385 of the Revised Statutes be, and are hereby, repealed.

Sec. 20. That the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts shall be appointed from the list of line officers of the Navy not below the grade of commander, or, in case of officers of the former Construction Corps or the former Pay Corps, not below the grade of lieutenant commander, and who shall be skilled in the duties under cognizance of said respective bureaus.

Sec. 21. Until the total length of service of the senior captains shall have been first reduced below thirty-seven years, captains of more than thirty-seven years' service, and due for promotion, if retired on the recommendation of the board, shall be retired with the rank and three-fourths the pay of rear admirals of the lower half, and may have the privilege of voluntary retirement on the same terms as if retired by the board.

Sec. 22. Lieutenant commanders and captains, Marine Corps, and above additional numbers, shall be subject to retirement on the recommendation of a board, in addition to the numbers recommended in accordance with the requirements of said act, but not to exceed the average yearly proportion of retirements of other officers of the same rank and grade, and in all respects in the same manner as other officers of the same rank and grade as provided in this act.

Sec. 23. In the discretion and on the approval of the President an officer of the Navy or Marine Corps of more than eighteen years' total service may, upon his own application, be retired at a graded rate of pay: Eighteen years, thirty-three per cent.; nineteen years, thirty-six per cent.; twenty years, thirty-nine per cent.; twenty-one years, forty-two per cent.; twenty-two years, forty-five per cent.; twenty-three years, forty-eight per cent.; twenty-four years, fifty-one per cent.; twenty-five years, fifty-four per cent.; twenty-six years, fifty-eight per cent.; twenty-seven years, sixty-two per cent.; twenty-eight years, sixty-six per cent.; twenty-nine years, seventy per cent.; thirty or more years, seventy-five per cent.: Provided, That in determining the service necessary for retirement and the retirement pay, under this section, the constructive service shall be allowed. The examination now required by law preliminary to promotion shall not be required in the case of officers who shall have been promoted subject to examination and confirmation, and who may be retired under the provisions of this section, and such officers shall be retired in the rank to which they shall have been so promoted.

Sec. 24. That Sec. 1481, Revised Statutes, be, and the same hereby is, amended to read:

"Sec. 1481. Staff officers of the Navy or Marine Corps who shall have served faithfully for forty-five years, shall, when retired, have the rank of commodore or brigadier general; and any of said officers who shall be retired at the age of sixty-two years or sixty-four years, before having served for forty-five years, but who shall have served faithfully until retired, shall, on the completion of forty years from their entry into the service, have the rank of commodore or brigadier general: Provided, That said staff officers may, for the purposes of this section, count their service from their date of precedence, or in the case of marine officers, may include such credit of service for retirement as is authorized by law: And provided further, That nothing in this section shall operate to create any claim for back pay or allowances."

Sec. 25. That an officer of the Navy or Marine Corps who is ordered before an examining board, or a retiring board, and in the opinion of said board is not qualified for promotion by reason of professional or mental unfitness, or by reason of incapacity not incident to the service, may, subject to the restriction in the case of officers below the rank of commander or lieutenant colonel of Sec. 1505, Revised Statutes, as hereinafter amended, on the recommendation of said board, if approved by the President, be retired in his rank at a rate of pay in accordance with his record and length of service, such rate of pay to be stated in the recommendation, but in no case to exceed the graded rate of pay based on rank and length of service as provided in Sec. 23 of this act for officers who may retire voluntarily on their own application; or he may be retired on furlough pay, or wholly retired with one year's pay, according to the provisions of Sec. 1454, Revised Statutes: Provided, That if unfit to perform the duties of the place to which it is proposed to promote him, by reason of drunkenness, persistent failure to pay debts, or from any other cause arising from his own misconduct he shall, in

accordance with the provisions of the act of August 5, 1882, as hereby amended, be discharged with not more than one year's pay; and this provision shall apply to, and is hereby extended to include, officers of the Marine Corps: Provided further, That Sec. 1505, Revised Statutes, be, and hereby is, amended to read:

"Sec. 1505. Any officer of the Navy or Marine Corps on the active list below the rank of commander or lieutenant colonel, who, upon original examination for promotion, is not found professionally qualified, shall be suspended from promotion for a period of six months and shall lose numbers equivalent on the average to six months' loss of date, said average loss to be based on the rate of promotion in the preceding five years to the grade for which said officer is undergoing examination, when he shall be re-examined, and in case of failure on such re-examination, unless otherwise recommended by the examining board pursuant to law, he shall be dropped from the Service with not more than one year's pay."

Sec. 26. Repeals Secs. 8 and 9 of the act of March 3, 1899.

Sec. 27. That the precedence service and service for computation of pay of all officers of the Navy hereafter commissioned in their first commission shall be the same as that of graduates of the Naval Academy reaching at the same time the same rank as that of said first commission: Provided, That the precedence service and service for computation of pay of commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers shall not hereby be reduced now or hereafter: And provided further, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to change in any way the precedence service or service for computation of pay of any officer in the Naval Service at the date of passage of this act.

Sec. 28. That the service for computation of pay of all officers of the Marine Corps hereafter commissioned in their first commission shall be the same as that of graduates of the Naval Academy reaching at the same time the same rank as that of said first commission: Provided, That the service for computation of pay of officers of the Marine Corps heretofore commissioned from civil life or from the ranks shall be considered to have been four years at date of first commission: Provided, however, That the service of any such officer shall not hereby be reduced: And provided further, That no back pay shall hereby accrue.

Sec. 29. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to reduce rank or grade of pay or allowances; nor to increase or reduce the pay on the retired list.

Sec. 30. Fixes the strength of the Medical Corps at one officer for each two thousand tons and fractions in proportion, of the present strength, not to be reduced nor increased more than ten per cent. nor decreased more than five per cent. in any fiscal year; the authorized strength on June 30, 1913, to be 345.

Sec. 31. The active list shall be arranged in the several grades of medical director with the rank of captain, medical inspector with the rank of commander, surgeon with the rank of lieutenant commander, passed assistant surgeon with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), in such manner that officers of said corps shall have the same rank so far as authorized for the Medical Corps, and as specified in this section, as line officers of the same precedence; and thereafter officers of the Medical Corps shall be promoted to the next higher of said grades with the line officer with whom or next after whom they take precedence is promoted to the corresponding grade in the line.

Sec. 32. Assistant surgeon shall be examined and to be not under twenty-one nor over thirty to take precedence when if the same date by order of merit determined by examination.

Sec. 33. Provides for the selection of medical officers for retirement in case of an excess in numbers by a board of two flag officers and the three highest ranking available medical directors the retirements not to exceed ten per cent. of the Corps.

Sec. 34. Establishes a Medical Reserve Corps as a constituent part of the Navy Medical Corps, on the same lines as that of the Army. The members may, upon the recommendation of the surgeon general, be placed on active duty for instruction and further examination to determine their fitness for commission in the Medical Corps.

Sec. 35. Provides for a Hospital Corps of chief pharmacists, pharmacists, chief hospital stewards, hospital stewards first class, hospital stewards second class, hospital stewards third class and hospital apprentices, with the pay, allowances and emoluments the same as are now or may hereafter be allowed by law for respective corresponding ratings in the seaman branch. Pharmacists shall be selected from the enlisted men subject to examination; that the pay of chief hospital steward not to be less than that of hospital steward.

Secs. 36 and 37. Chaplains shall be one for each 20,000 tons fractions in proportion to the present number, not to be reduced nor increased more than ten per cent. or reduced more than five per cent. in any fiscal year, the number, June 30, 1912, to be twenty-six. They shall be promoted, subject to examination, after three years as lieutenant (junior grade), and seven years as lieutenant (junior grade) and lieutenant combined.

Sec. 38. There shall be twelve professors of mathematics, three captains, four commanders, five lieutenant commanders. Appointments to vacant positions to forty years old and pass an examination. Sec. 1528, Rev. Statutes, is repealed.

Sec. 39-42. There shall be one civil engineer to each 20,000 tons of ships, the corps not to be increased more than ten per cent. or decreased more than five in any one fiscal year, the strength June 30, 1913, to be forty-three. They are to rank with line officers of the same precedence as civil engineers, with the rank of captain, commander and lieutenant commander; assistant civil engineers as lieutenant (junior grade), and ensigns and acting civil engineers as ensigns. They shall be promoted with the line officers with whom they take precedence, subject to examination. Except graduate midshipmen and ensigns they shall serve a probation of two years as acting assistant civil engineers, to be chosen by examination from graduates of schools of civil engineering between twenty-one and twenty-six years of age. When there is a prospect that the number of captains and commanders shall exceed twenty per cent. of the corps retirements shall be made of the excess as provided above.

Sec. 43. Two officers not below lieutenant commander shall be detailed as assistants in each bureau to act as chief in case of need.

Sec. 44. That warrant officers in grades as authorized by present law and this act, including electricians, which grade is hereby authorized and established, may be appointed by the President as may be necessary for the naval service not to exceed twenty in the same grade in any fiscal year. Electricians shall be eligible for appointment as chief electricians after six years from date of warrant, and the rank, pay, and allowances in the several grades of warrant officers and commissioned warrant officers shall be the same as now provided by law for boatswains and chief boatswains, respectively, and the allowances shall include also heat and light allowances to correspond to the allowances of quarters: Provided, That all warrant officers shall be examined for promotion by such examining boards as the Secretary of the Navy shall designate: Provided further, That chief carpenters and carpenters and chief electricians and electricians shall be eligible for appointment to the grade of ensign under the restrictions imposed by law upon the appointment to that grade of other commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers: And provided further, That chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief machinists, chief carpenters, and chief electricians, not to exceed a total at any time of six in each grade, who shall have served zealously, and who shall pass such examinations as the Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe, may after twenty years from date of warrant be commissioned lieutenants (junior grade) not in the line of promotion; and chief sailmakers and chief pharmacists, not to exceed a total at any time of six in each grade, who shall have served zealously, and who shall pass such examinations as the Secretary of the Navy shall prescribe, may after twenty years from date of warrant be advanced in their respective grades to the rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

THE MARINE CORPS.

Sec. 45. The enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps on the active list shall be twenty per cent. of that of the Navy, distributed in such non-commissioned and other ranks as the Secretary of the Navy shall determine on the recommendation of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, with the approval of the President, the present strength not hereby to be reduced, the number authorized for June 30, 1913, to be 9,900.

Sec. 46. The commissioned personnel shall be forty for each

1,000 men, and fractions in proportion, the staff to be seven and one-half per cent., to the nearest whole number of total commissioned; Provided, That acting second lieutenants shall be counted in the total of said commissioned personnel: Provided further, That the present authorized strength of said total personnel shall not hereby be reduced: And provided further, That the authorized strength of said commissioned personnel of the Marine Corps shall not hereby be increased more than ten per cent. nor decreased more than five per cent. in any fiscal year.

Sec. 47. The proportions shall be one general officer, four colonels, five lieutenant colonels, thirteen majors, fifty-two captains, and 110 first and second lieutenants and acting second lieutenants. The authorized active strength June 30, 1913, 361: One major general commandant, eight colonels, nine lieutenant colonels, twenty-three majors, ninety-four captains, 197 first and second lieutenants and acting second lieutenants, one adjutant and inspector with the rank of colonel, two assistant adjutants and inspectors with the rank of lieutenant colonel, three assistant adjutants and inspectors with the rank of major, one quartermaster with the rank of colonel, two assistant quartermasters with the rank of lieutenant colonel, three assistant quartermasters with the rank of major, eleven assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain, one paymaster with the rank of colonel, one assistant paymaster with the rank of lieutenant colonel, two assistant paymasters with the rank of major, and two assistant paymasters with the rank of captain.

Sec. 48. That hereafter appointments, except of graduate midshipmen and ensigns, who shall take rank as provided in Sec. 9 of this act, shall be made only after a probation of two years, as acting second lieutenant, which grade is hereby authorized and established. Candidates shall be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-three years at the time of such appointment, which shall be made by and shall be revocable at the will of the Secretary of the Navy, and shall otherwise be subject to existing law for appointments to the Marine Corps; and the rank, pay, and allowances of acting second lieutenants shall be the same as for second lieutenants, including pensions, gratuities, and other benefits, but not retirement or retirement pay. Said probationary period shall end two years from July 1 of the calendar year of original entry, and the number shall be that required to fill existing vacancies and prospective vacancies.

Sec. 49. Probationary officers not commissioned shall be honorably discharged. Second lieutenants, after three years' total service from date of first commission, shall, if qualified, be promoted to the grade of first lieutenant. Thereafter the order of seniority, to fill a vacancy in or after completing periods of total service: First lieutenants, ten years; captains, eighteen years; majors, twenty-four years; lieutenant colonels, thirty years: Provided, That officers who shall have gained or lost numbers shall be considered to have gained or lost service accordingly: And provided further, That promotions, for the first ten years, shall not cause an excess in any grade of more than ten per cent.; nor after ten years an excess of more than fifteen per cent. in any grade; and said excess shall be reduced immediately by retirements from the whole grade, as provided in Sec. 52 of this act.

Sec. 50. That the numbers in the several grades of the Marine Corps determined by the requirements of this act on July 1 of any year shall obtain throughout the fiscal year, and vacancies occurring during the year shall, subject to the provisions of Sec. 49 preceding regarding the promotion of acting second lieutenants, be filled in order of seniority from the grade below.

Sec. 51. The general officers shall be selected from the colonels or lieutenant colonels of the line on the active list. The general officers other than the commandant shall have the rank of brigadier general. Hereafter, when a vacancy shall occur in the office of major general commandant of the Marine Corps, the President shall appoint to such vacancy, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer of the Marine Corps on the active list not below the rank of lieutenant colonel, who shall hold office as such major general commandant for a term of four years, but such appointment shall not create a vacancy in the grade from which such officer may be appointed or to which he may be promoted during the period of such appointment: Provided, That any officer who shall be retired from active service while holding the office of major general commandant, or who shall have served a full term as major general commandant, shall, upon retirement, be retired with the rank, pay, and allowances authorized by law for a major general retired.

Sec. 52 provides for retirements to keep within the authorized numbers of colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors or captains of the line.

Sec. 53. That the total authorized strength of the staff departments as required by Sec. 46 of this act shall be assigned in the ratio, to the nearest whole number, as nearly as may be practicable, of twenty per cent. to the Adjutant and Inspector's Department, fifty-five per cent. to the Quartermaster's Department, and twenty-five per cent. to the Paymaster's Department. The distribution in grades in each department shall be in the same proportions, to the nearest whole number, as nearly as may be practicable, as required for the line by Sec. 47 of this act and including majors, with the addition in the Quartermaster's Department of three captains for every major of the authorized proportion, and in the Paymaster's Department two captains for every major of said authorized proportion: Provided, That the proportion assigned to general officers in the line shall be included with that of colonels in determining the number of colonels in the staff departments.

Sec. 54. That hereafter all officers of the Marine Corps before being promoted to the next higher grade shall be examined as to their moral, mental, physical, and professional qualifications, in the order herein named, and the examining board shall report upon each of said qualifications at each examination or re-examination.

Sec. 55. That all acts and parts of acts, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Those interested in improving the small-arms practice of the Army may profit by reading the radical remarks of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, in his annual report, recommending that the pay for qualifications be abolished. "Too much time," he says, "is devoted to target practice in comparison with other classes of training. * * * The precautions necessary to insure honest scores usually require the presence on the target range of all company officers, leaving no officers for duty even with those companies not actually firing. The increased pay for expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen has not served to increase appreciably the efficiency in rifle firing. It is recommended that extra pay be discontinued. Rifle shooting is a sporting proposition, and should be encouraged from that standpoint. More emulation can be aroused by exciting the sporting blood of the soldier than by offering him money." General Pershing quotes Col. Lea Febiger, commanding the 6th U.S. Infantry, as making a similar protest as follows: "I have never considered that the increased expertness was worth the money. The increased efficiency over the old proportion is infinitesimal. The present system I consider the best we have ever had, as far as teaching a man to shoot goes, but it is spoiled to a great extent by the financial side and by the amount of time and labor thus involved, robbing other equally important training and interfering with, if not vitiating, detailed instructions for other classes of work." The Inspector General also reports as follows to the department commander: "The time required to complete the course of target practice is out of all proportion to the time left for other instruction. This is especially true of the Cavalry. The increased pay for the various qualifications should be abolished. * * * As conducted at present target practice, on account of its excessive requirements, is a menace to the general efficiency of the Army." As there are prizes given in the Navy in gunnery practice, the opinions of

these Army officers on the relation of the sporting spirit to shooting should interest both Services.

The Chinese National Assembly on Feb. 15 unanimously elected Yuan Shi Kai president of the Chinese republic, and then decided that the provisional capital shall be Nankin. There was a touching scene in the Assembly when Dr. Sun Yat Sen handed in his resignation. The letter in which he offers to lay down the office of chief executive says: "Yuan Shi Kai has declared that he adheres unconditionally to the national cause. He would surely prove a loyal servant of the state. Besides this Yuan Shi Kai is a man of constructive ability upon whom our united nation looks with the hope that he will bring about the consolidation of its interests. The happiness of our country depends upon your choice. Farewell." The National Assembly afterwards passed a resolution paying great tribute to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, saying: "Such an example of purity of purpose and self-sacrifice is unparalleled in history. It was solely due to his magnanimity and modesty that northern China was won over." The Chinese Legation at Rome has hoisted the republican flag. The minister also officially announced the proclamation of the republic.

Plans just completed by Col. W. M. Black, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., which provide for the expenditure of approximately \$40,000,000 on New York Harbor, removing reefs in the East River from the Battery to Throgg's Neck, were made public Feb. 15 by the new State Harbor Commission. Colonel Black recommends the removal of all rocks and reefs which make navigation difficult in the East River. These obstructions are: Diamond Reef and Coenties Reef, off the Battery; Corlear's Hook Reef, on the Manhattan side, between Manhattan and Williamsburg bridges; Shell Reef, Pilgrim Rock, Twenty-sixth Street Reef, Charlotte Reef, Ferry Reef and the channel east of Blackwell's Island; Man-of-War Rock, Hallett's Point Rock, Rhinelanders Reef, Middle Reef, Frying Pan Reef, Pot Rock, Heel Tap, the rock off Negro's Point, Middle Ground Reef, the reef off North Brother Island, Oak Bluff Reef and the reef off Barreto Point. The plans also include the deepening of the channels of Little Hell Gate and the Harlem, or Bronx, Kills, where the current is so swift as to be a peril to navigation.

Protest has been made to the State Department by President Bonilla, of Honduras, against the action of Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes, U.S.N., in landing an armed force from the U.S.S. Petrel to protect the American owned railroad at Puerto Cortez from seizure by Honduran authorities. The Honduran President takes the ground that the American naval officer exceeded his authority in landing an armed force on Honduran soil. At the State Department it is explained that Commander Dismukes acted on his own initiative, but that instructions for him from the U.S. Government were en route when precipitate action by the Hondurans necessitated immediate action. It was felt that in taking over the American property by force there was strong likelihood of injury to Americans employed in connection with the railroad. Consequently Commander Dismukes in his action did nothing more, it is said, than take prompt measures to protect American life and property. This was one of the reasons why the Petrel was lying off Puerto Cortez at this time.

The Patriotic Instructors' Association was instituted Feb. 6, 1911. Twenty-six G.A.R. posts were present or accounted for. It was resolved that the constituted membership shall consist of all G.A.R. commanders and patriotic instructors, presidents and patriotic instructors of the Ladies of the G.A.R., Women's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, U.S.A., Ladies' Auxiliaries to the Sons of Veterans, United Spanish War Veterans, Sons and Daughters of the Revolution and kindred patriotic societies in the county of New York and Richmond county, about one hundred societies. The dues are one dollar per annum. The object of the association is to teach the youth patriotism by giving them ready access to famous patriotic addresses and songs; by acquainting them with patriotic deeds, and to transmit some of the patriotic traditions of the country in the best possible form, namely, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States. It is also proposed to furnish information for immigrants.

A letter is being sent to members of the Class of '86, U.S.M.A., by Avery D. Andrews, Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pa., under date of Feb. 10, as to the Class of '86 souvenir books. Mr. Andrews says: "I have heard with regret that some of the class books were received with the binding in defective condition. The work was done by the Holmes Press, of this city, who have for many years done a great deal of excellent work for interests with which I am associated, and who have a high reputation for first class workmanship. They request me to notify everyone who received a copy of this book which is in defective condition to return it by express, charges collect, direct to the Holmes Press, Juniper and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, Pa. The book will be put in perfect condition and returned without expense to the sender. Please mark each book carefully with the owner's full name and address to which it is to be returned."

Hereafter troops destined for the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., and those going thence to the islands, will be sent by way of Monterey, instead of through San Francisco. When the 5th Infantry went to the Philippines it embarked at Monterey, and when the 12th Infantry came from the Philippines it disembarked at the same place. While transports cannot run into Monterey and the troops must be conveyed to the dock in small boats, this arrangement saves the Government considerable transportation money, as it is over a hundred miles from San Francisco to the Presidio of Monterey.

Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., on duty at El Paso, Texas, submitted a report on Feb. 16 on the action of Lieut. Ben W. Feild, 18th U.S. Inf., in adventuring taking his men into Mexico, at Juarez. Colonel Steever reported that Lieutenant Feild had put his men on a loop car line, not knowing that it swung through Juarez and back into El Paso. Only good fortune, it is said, prevented a serious disturbance and the gravest consequences.

Excited Mexicans surrounded the car in which were Lieutenant Feild and his men, and it was some time before the matter could be straightened out. Lieutenant Feild has been placed under arrest pending an investigation. It is believed likely that he will be tried by court-martial. Colonel Steever has taken the matter up with the Mexican Consul General at El Paso. It is expected that there will be nothing further to the incident, except the presentation of apologies by the American commander.

The Daughters of the Loyal Legion announce that they are entering upon their seventh year with a most excellent corps of officers and an enthusiastic desire to increase their membership. "Our aim," they say, "is to preserve the spirit of loyalty to the flag which we have received from our fathers, and to pass it on to our daughters. Also to keep alive a knowledge of the brave deeds wrought. The preservation of liberty belongs as much to the woman who stays at home as to the soldier who goes to the front, and for this reason we ask you to have your daughters or granddaughters join our organization, so that the years spent by you in your country's service may never be forgotten. Perhaps some day some grandchild who does not bear your name may 'want to be a soldier, too,' because his mother has cared to keep this spirit of loyalty alive in him."

"Houston, Texas," says the San Antonio Express, "was officially recommended to the War Department Feb. 9 by Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, 3d Art., U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, as an auxiliary division maneuver point in case a sudden mobilization of U.S. troops in Texas. Colonel Sturgis arrived in Houston late Feb. 7. He spent the day with Major John S. Hoover, representing Mayor H. Baldwin Rice, and City Engineer Frank Dormant, and inspected several sites. Among those inspected was the 340-acre tract adjoining Eureka. It is known on good authority this tract was selected as offering all the requirement of good drainage, water supply, adaptability to the sanitary needs and as being on a railway line. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway runs through the property."

The House in Committee of the Whole concluded the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill on Friday, Feb. 16, the proviso giving the officer at head of the consolidated Supply Corps the rank of major general was, after a long debate, retained in the bill. The name "Supply Corps" was changed to "Quartermaster Corps." The proviso in Sec. 7 was so amended as to allow sea service of naval cadets to be counted in computing length of service in Army. Upon demand for a separate vote on the provision of the Hay bill abolishing five regiments of Cavalry, the provision was adopted by a party vote. Representative Hobson and only a few other Democrats voted against the proposal.

The test case as to the right of troop and company clerks in the Army to be paid extra duty pay while serving in that capacity—the case of Thomas A. Brady—has just been decided unfavorably by the Court of Claims. The court places its decision entirely upon the ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury and the Judge Advocate General of the Army and does not attempt, in its opinion, to do more than to refer to these decisions. The recent decisions of the Court of Claims in Army and Navy pay cases have shown a marked tendency to rely upon the decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury, and some fear has been expressed, and officers and men presenting claims have not received consideration of a sufficiently independent judicial character.

The recruiting party of the U.S. Army for the recruiting district of New York held a highly successful reception and ball at Mannerchor Hall, New York city, Feb. 9, twenty-four dances comprising the program. The hall was tastefully decorated, and many friends and comrades, with their wives and sweethearts, from the forts adjacent to New York enjoyed the evening. Many members of the National Guard of New York were in attendance, and assisted by their presence to make things enjoyable generally. Mr. Ray Sunderland was chairman, I. Mannheim secretary and A. Becker treasurer.

A press despatch from Washington, D.C., states that orders were issued Feb. 10, for a battalion of the 18th U.S. Infantry, at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to proceed at once to El Paso, Texas. The move was directed for the purpose of freeing the Cavalry under command of Colonel Steever at El Paso of duty in the city and making them available for patrol work along the border. The Infantry troops will perform duty in El Paso, guarding the Juarez bridge approaches and the river banks.

Tests proving the possibility of utilizing for commercial purposes the system of wired wireless telegraphy recently invented by Major George O. Squier, U.S.A., and presented by him as a gift to the country, were made on commercial wires of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company between New York city and Washington on Sunday, Feb. 10, according to an article in The Electrical World of Feb. 17. Experts in the War Department, it is said, are enthusiastic in their praise of the new system.

A plan is under consideration by the War Department by which officers detailed to Signal Schools shall be selected by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. It is urged that General Allen would be specially qualified to make a recommendation for this detail. The present system of detailing officers to Signal Schools, it is said, is not proving satisfactory to the student officers or instructors.

The reports of the chief surgeon of the three divisions, which have been received at the War Department, are of more than ordinary interest. Col. John Van R. Hoff, chief surgeon of the Eastern Division, indulged in some very interesting comments upon his personal experience in the Service. It is his last report to the War Department as Colonel Hoff will shortly retire.

The latest information is that General Ainsworth has applied for retirement and that his application has been approved.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Chaplain Roswell R. Hoes, U.S.N., on duty at Norfolk, Va., retires for age on Feb. 28, 1912, and this is the first age retirement of the year. Chaplain Hoes, who holds the rank of captain, is the second senior chaplain on the list. He is a native of New York, and entered the Service July 26, 1882. He has had a sea service of over ten years and a shore duty of about fifteen years. His last duty was at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Col. Matthias W. Day, Cav., U.S.A., who retires Feb. 28, 1912, on his own application, after thirty-seven years' service, is the holder of a Congressional medal of honor, which was awarded for gallantry in action against Indians Sept. 18, 1879, at Las Animas Canyon, N.M. At that time he was first lieutenant and R.Q.M., 9th Cavalry. He advanced alone into the enemy's lines and carried off a wounded soldier of his command under a hot fire and after he had been ordered to retreat. He was also awarded the brevet of captain for gallant services in action against Indians during the attack on Geronimo's stronghold in the Sierra Madre Mountains, Mexico, Aug. 7, 1885, and in the Terres Mountains, Mexico, Sept. 22, 1885, while a first lieutenant in the 9th Cavalry. Colonel Day was a second lieutenant in the 9th Cavalry when he performed the service for which he received his medal of honor. He led his colored troopers into a fight with the Apaches at Las Animas Canyon, N.M. The Indians were in a rocky stronghold and hard to get at. One of Lieutenant Day's troopers was shot and left on the hillside when orders to retreat were given by the C.O. of the troops. Lieutenant Day, however, sent his men back and stayed on the field himself to rescue the wounded man, while the Apaches were doing their best to pick him off with their rifle shots. Lieutenant Day finally reached the side of the stricken soldier and got him to put his arms around his neck and his legs through his arms, and the lieutenant, carrying the wounded trooper on his back, reached his own lines with the wounded soldier. Colonel Day was born in Ohio Aug. 8, 1853. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1877, when, as additional second lieutenant, he was assigned to the 10th Cavalry. He was promoted second lieutenant, 9th Cavalry, March 1, 1878, and was an officer in that command until Feb. 28, 1901, when he became major, 15th Cavalry. He was promoted lieutenant colonel, 6th Cavalry, Jan. 19, 1907. Colonel Day, in the early days of his military service, had a long period of frontier duty, and was in numerous actions against the Indians. He was at posts in Texas, New Mexico, Nebraska and South Dakota from January, 1878, to July, 1891. Other subsequent services included riot duty at Butte, Mont., in 1894. He was lieutenant colonel, 1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, May 9, 1898, and went to the Philippine Islands in 1901. He was military governor, Davao, till July, 1903. After serving at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Santa Clara, Cuba, and Fort Meade, S.D., he went to the Philippines again in 1908, where he engaged in a fight with Moros at Ilian Dimaludu River, near Lake Lanao. He was with Captain Signor's squadron, Bamboo Fleet, in the Sulu Sea, chasing Fikiri pirates during June and July, 1909. He was on duty at Fort Riley, Kas., and was promoted colonel March 21, 1911. Pending his retirement he has been on leave.

Major Peyton C. March, promoted lieutenant colonel Feb. 8, 1912, was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 27, 1864; was graduated from the U.S.M.A., class of 1888, and was assigned to the 3d Artillery. He was promoted first lieutenant, 5th Field Artillery, Oct. 25, 1894; organized and commanded the Astor Battery, May 16, 1898-Feb. 2, 1899, and was in the expedition to the Philippine Islands during the Spanish War, including the capture of Manila, Aug. 13, 1898. He served as aide-de-camp on the staff of Major General MacArthur, March 23, 1899; was acting assistant adjutant general, 2d Division, 8th Army Corps, July-October, 1899; major, 33d Infantry, U.S. Volunteers, July 5, 1899, and lieutenant colonel, 33d U.S. Volunteer Infantry, June 9, 1900. Lieutenant Colonel March was in charge of civil and military government in the district comprising Lepanto-Bontoc and southern half Ilocos Sur February, 1900-June, 1900, and on the same duty in the province of Abra to February, 1901. He was commissary general of prisoners, Philippine Islands, to June 30, 1901; captain, 19th Battery, Field Artillery, October, 1901, and was detailed on the General Staff Aug. 15, 1903. He was military attaché with the 1st Japanese army (Kuroki's) February-November, 1904, during the Russo-Japanese war; was promoted major, 6th Field Artillery, Jan. 25, 1907, and was chief umpire, maneuver camp, Fort Riley, Kas., August-September, 1908. He was detailed in the Adjutant General's Department April 9, 1911, and when promoted lieutenant colonel was serving as adjutant general, Department of the Missouri. Colonel March was recommended by the board of officers of which Gen. Arthur MacArthur was president and nominated by the President March 20, 1902, for the following brevets "for distinguished gallantry in action": Captain, U.S. Army, for action near Manila, Luzon, P.I., Aug. 13, 1898; lieutenant colonel, U.S. Volunteers, for actions near Porac, Sept. 28, and at San Jacinto, Luzon, Nov. 11, 1899; colonel, U.S. Volunteers, for actions at Tilad Pass, Dec. 2, and at Cayan, Luzon, Dec. 5, 1899.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A delightful social event in the garrison life of Governors Island, New York city, on Thursday, Feb. 15, was the marriage of Miss Marion Allison, daughter of Col. and Mrs. James N. Allison, and Lieut. Jacob Earl Fickel, 29th U.S. Inf. The wedding took place in the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion at half-past three and was solemnized by Chaplain Edmund Banks Smith. A large congregation that crowded the chapel to the doors assembled in advance of the arrival of the bridal party, which consisted of Miss Evelyn Jackson, of Montclair, N.J., a cousin of Lieutenant Fickel, maid of honor, and Miss Katherine Andrews, a daughter of Col. George Andrews; Miss Dorothy Simpson, daughter of Major W. L. Simpson; Miss Carita Spencer, of New York, and Miss Marjorie Allison, of Allentown, Pa. The ushers were Lieuts. John R. Emory, jr., Jacob H. Reddy, Med. Corps. Mr. Philip Whalley Allison, a brother of the bride, was best man. The bride wore a gown of white satin brocade, trimmed with duchesse lace, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Her only ornament was a diamond necklace, one of her wedding gifts. The bridesmaids wore pink satin veiled with blue chiffon, with hats of white lace with crowns of pink taffeta. Their bouquets were of pink Killarney roses. The bridegroom and ushers were in dress uniform. The bridal party entered the church to the strains of the "Lohengrin" march, the bride escorted by her father, Colonel

Allison, who gave the bride away in the betrothal service. This ceremony was performed at the steps of the choir, the bridal party standing at the cannon, being flanked by the color guard with the national and regimental colors. At the conclusion of this part of the service the party proceeded up through the choir to the high altar, the choir singing as an anthem the wedding hymn, "O perfect love, all human thought transcending." Here the epousal took place, and the bride and groom, after the blessing, returned to the west door, followed by their escort. Capt. A. F. Halpin, organist and choirmaster, rendered a number of selections before and after the service. A reception, attended by between two and three hundred guests, followed at Corbin Hall. Col. and Mrs. Allison received, the latter being gowned in violet crepe de Chine, trimmed with velvet, and a train of duchesse lace. Her hat was of duchesse lace, with white and black aigrettes. The hall was also hung with the regimental colors, and the floral decorations consisted of Ascension lilies, azaleas and greens. The tea table was decorated with white narcissus. The bridal cake, as is customary, was cut with the bridegroom's sword. Music was furnished by the regimental orchestra for the reception and dancing which followed. Later Lieutenant Fickel and his bride left for a trip to Panama on their honeymoon. They plan to return in a month, and after a visit to Governors Island will reside at Fort Niagara, N.Y., where Lieutenant Fickel is stationed. The wedding gifts were seen by friends of the family at Colonel Allison's quarters on the wedding day and previous days. The guests present included officers of the Army and their families from the various posts about New York, and among guests from New York city and vicinity were Gen. and Mrs. Charles Roe, Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Guthrie, the Rev. F. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, of Montclair; the Misses Jean and Stella Allison, Col. W. C. Church, Prof. and Mrs. McCosh, of Princeton; Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Fontaine, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Norton, Mr. Willard Young, Dr. Berle, of Boston, and Br. Algernon Tassin.

Lieut. William H. Anderson, 30th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ada Louise Armstrong were married in San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1, 1912.

Gen. and Mrs. E. A. Garlington, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Sally, to Lieut. Harry D. Chamberlin, 7th Cav., U.S.A.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Clarke announce the marriage of their daughter, Mae Lincoln, to Lieut. Samuel Woodward Bogan, U.S.M.C., on Saturday, Jan. 27, 1912, at Old St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N.H. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel Woodward Bogan will be at home after Feb. 15 at Kittery, Me.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Miss Velma Gove Cook, of Toledo, Ohio, to Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st U.S. Cav., at Riverside, Cal., on Feb. 1, 1912. Capt. and Mrs. Murphy will be at home after March 1 at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. Celestia Hillabold announces the marriage of her daughter, Mabel, to Capt. William Henry Armstrong, U.S.A., on Friday, Jan. 19, 1912, at Chicago, Ill. They will be at home after April 15 at El Moro, San Juan, Porto Rico.

Mrs. Francis P. Siviter wishes her friends to know that the engagement existing between herself and Major A. M. Edwards has been broken.

Mrs. Charles F. Drexel announces the engagement of her daughter, Theresa E. Drexel, to Dr. Thomas B. McClintic, surgeon, M.I.S. The wedding will take place early in March.

Lieut. Harold Jones, U.S.N., commanding the Hull, was married to Miss Marian L. Whitson, of Spokane, Wash., daughter of the late Judge Edward Whitson. The ceremony was solemnized at the home of the bride's cousin, Mrs. F. C. Sharp, at Ocean Park, Cal., Jan. 24, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball, U.S.N., and Señorita Maria Araceli Abreu were married in Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15, 1912. Señorita Abreu is a member of a prominent Cuban family.

RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Comdr. Samuel B. Thomas, U.S.N., son of the late Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N., died at the California Club, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 9, 1912. He had been ill with pneumonia contracted while enjoying an automobile ride with his fiancée, but it was thought that he would recover, and he married Miss Grame Mellus on Feb. 7. Lieutenant Commander Thomas was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the Service May 31, 1895, when he was appointed to the Academy as a son of a naval officer. He graduated four years later, having been engaged in special service in the Bureau of Navigation during the Spanish-American War. His first sea service was on the Asiatic Station, where he was attached to the gunboats Leyte and Newark. Feb. 1, 1900, he was assigned to the battleship Kentucky, and two years later was on the torpedo-boat destroyer Chauncey, which went from Norfolk to the Pacific with others at the time of the world cruise of the battleships. He later commanded the Dale on the Pacific coast. He was ordered to the Torpedo Station Dec. 20, 1905, and among other duties here commanded the torpedo-boat Morris. He later served on the armored cruiser Maryland on the Pacific Station, and was for a short time under treatment at the Naval Hospital at Mare Island. Last June he was assigned to the Montgomery, and after a short service on that vessel in torpedo duty was ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard on special duty. He was promoted to ensign June 28, 1901; to lieutenant (junior grade) June 4, 1904; to lieutenant in June, 1905, and reached the rank of lieutenant commander June 14 of last year. The mother of Lieutenant Commander Thomas is a daughter of the late Rear Admiral Edward Simpson, U.S.N. His sister, Mrs. Yarnell, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Harry E. Yarnell, U.S.N., resides at Newport, R.I., and his mother and younger sister are traveling in Europe.

Miss Helen Walden Myer, daughter of the late Gen. Albert J. Myer, Signal Corps, U.S.A., died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 2, 1912.

Advices were received this week of the tragic death at Lelihu, near Honolulu, H.I., Jan. 19, 1912, of Mrs. Stamper, wife of Lieut. Col. Willson Y. Stamper, 2d U.S. Inf. She had left her home in the morning with a camera to take some pictures. When she failed to return home at the luncheon hour Colonel Stamper and his young son, Furnam, started in their auto to pick her up somewhere upon the road and bring her home. As Mrs. Stamper was not in the most robust health, Colonel Stamper believed she might have become fatigued and sat down in some spot along the road leading to the

reservoir. Colonel Stamper's attention was called to something in the water near the bank, and upon examination it was found to be Mrs. Stamper's body, lying in the shallow water at the edge of Wahiawa reservoir. The water in which the body lay was but a foot deep, leading to the theory that she slipped at the edge of the reservoir, and, falling, struck her head upon a stone, being rendered unconscious and unable to save herself. Colonel Stamper made immediate attempts at resuscitation and help was summoned, but it was apparent to all that life had fled, and the remains were taken to the stricken home. Besides the youngest son, Furnam, there is a son, Hamilton, at Oahu College, and another son is at school in New York. The body of Mrs. Stamper was taken from Lelihu to Honolulu by Major Alfred L. Pruden, U.S.A., chaplain of the 2d Infantry. It was embalmed and placed in a vault to await the arrival of Mrs. Stamper's sister, who was en route to Honolulu at the time of the sad death. The body was taken to Mrs. Stamper's New York state home for interment.

Mrs. Marcia McLennan Hancock, wife of Capt. Gwynn R. Hancock, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Fort Constitution, N.H., Feb. 1, 1912.

Mrs. Isabella Floyd Macfarland, mother of Lieut. Comdr. Horace G. Macfarland, U.S.N., retired, died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 2, 1912.

Mr. Samuel Hubbard, father of the wife of Gen. John McE. Hyde, U.S.A., retired, died at Oakland, Cal., Friday night, Feb. 9, 1912.

Mrs. Dora Peyton Freeland, mother of the wife of the Rev. C. W. Freeland, chaplain 6th U.S. Cav., died at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 8, 1912.

The body of Comdr. Levi C. Bertolette, U.S.N., who died of yellow fever at Guayaquil, Ecuador, while in command of the U.S.S. Yorktown, is to be buried in Arlington Cemetery, near Washington. It will arrive in New Orleans on Feb. 20.

A newspaper despatch from Manila, P.I., dated Feb. 13, 1912, says: "First Lieut. Reynolds J. Powers, 8th U.S. Cav., killed himself while his regiment was proceeding from Camp Stotsenbaur, province of Pampanga, to take part in the maneuvers at Luzon. The reports of Lieutenant Powers's death are meagre, and it is not known whether the killing was accidental." Lieutenant Powers was born in Tennessee Dec. 6, 1879, and was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1903.

"Her many friends in the Army," writes a correspondent, "will be grieved to hear of the death at Denver, Colo., Feb. 7, 1912, of Miss Minnie A. Tracy, niece of the late Mrs. Gerald Russell. Her beautiful character endeared her to all."

Mr. Charles Waterman, father of Major J. C. Waterman, paymaster, U.S.A., died at Feb. 9, 1912, aged eighty-six years, at the home of his son, F. E. Waterman, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Major Frederic A. Kendall, U.S.A., retired, died Wednesday night, Feb. 14, 1912, at his residence at Cleveland, Ohio, after an illness of three months. Major Kendall was born in New Hampshire Aug. 28, 1838, and served in the Civil War from June 1, 1861, to Feb. 10, 1866, as private, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain in the 11th Indiana, 1st and 4th New Hampshire Infantry and 8th U.S. Colored Artillery. He was appointed in the Regular Service as second lieutenant, 40th Infantry, July 28, 1866; was transferred to the 25th Infantry in April, 1869; was promoted captain in March, 1879, and was retired for disability in the line of duty Dec. 4, 1884. He was advanced to major on the retired list for Civil War service April 23, 1904, and was brevetted captain in 1867 for gallant and meritorious services at Fort Harrison, Va. He had been a resident of Cleveland since 1876. He was first detailed in Cleveland on recruiting service, and afterward became professor of military science in Brooks's Military Academy, but for a quarter century has been the Ohio agent for the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was a member of the Union and University Clubs here, of the Army and Navy Clubs of New York and Washington, and a most active member of the M.O.L.L.U.S., to whom was due the close affiliation of the members of that organization residing in Cleveland. Major Kendall leaves a widow and four children. He was a graduate of Bowdoin, class of '60, and a classmate of the late Thomas Brackett Reed. Interment took place Friday afternoon, Feb. 16, at Lakeview Cemetery, and was largely attended by representatives of military and patriotic societies.

Mr. John B. Reno, father of the wife of Commander McVay, died at his residence, Sewickley, Pa., Sunday, Feb. 11, 1912.

The death of Mrs. Asna N. Scott, wife of Capt. John A. Clark, Med. Corps, U.S.A., which occurred at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., on Feb. 7, comes as the result of a long and painful illness, the issue of which has been watched with anxiety by her friends at Plattsburg, in Washington and elsewhere. Mrs. Clark was in the fullest sense an Army girl. Her father was Col. Robert N. Scott, of blessed memory. One uncle was the late Gen. Thomas L. Casey, and another Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N., retired. Her grandfather was the late Gen. Silas Casey, U.S.A., and she was connected by birth or by marriage with the Weirs, the Hunts and others whose names form part of the Army's record of distinguished service. Mrs. Clark was a woman whose personal charm won for her friends wherever she went. She died at an early age, leaving a husband and two young children to mourn her, besides a mother, the widow of Colonel Scott, and two sisters, Mrs. (Dr.) Baker and Miss Martha H. Scott, of Washington.

The U.S. Engineer Department of the District of Wheeling, W.Va., held their third annual dinner on the night of Feb. 10 at the Stratford Springs Hotel. Major F. W. Altstaetter, U.S.A., in charge of the Wheeling District, was the toastmaster for the occasion. The only formal address of the evening was delivered by Capt. M. C. Tyler, U.S.A., on "Construction Plant for Dam No. 28, Ohio River." Dams 26, almost completed, and 28, just started. Following the interesting paper a general discussion on this subject was held, in which all present joined. Later all matters of interest in the district were discussed more or less thoroughly. Sixty-six persons were present, and included, in addition to the officers named above, Capt. L. M. Adams and Lieut. J. N. Hodges, U.S.A. The event proved a great success. The banquet hall at the hotel was tastefully decorated in white and red, the colors of the Engineer Department. The following menu was served: Dubonnet; Blue Points on half shell; consommé; celery, salted almonds, olives; roast turkey; cranberry sauce; mashed potatoes; French peas, asparagus tips on toast; King William. Daugherty; French lamb chops; New England sandwich; Waldorf salad; brick ice cream, layer cake; Roquefort cheese, witch biscuit; café noir; Kisebaer; cigars, cigarettes.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Gen. and Mrs. David J. Craigie are visiting their son, Capt. Wallace M. Craigie, U.S.A., in Boston, Mass.

Capt. and Mrs. J. De Camp Hall, 4th Inf., announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Eleanor Hall, on Feb. 1, 1912.

A son, Thomas Donaldson Sloan, was born to the wife of Lieut. Thomas D. Sloan, 3d U.S. Field Art., at Boston, Mass., Feb. 14.

A daughter, Helen Mary Thomas, was born to the wife of Lieut. John J. Thomas, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1912.

A daughter, Ruth, was born to the wife of Lieut. George D. Graham, Dental Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H.I., Jan. 31, 1912.

Lieut. Col. Edward B. Babbitt, U.S.A., on duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds, N.J., and Mrs. Babbitt have taken apartments at the Royal Palm, Miami, Fla., up to about Feb. 23.

Mrs. Chubb, wife of Col. Charles St. J. Chubb, U.S.A., has returned to Leavenworth after a visit to St. Louis, where she was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. William A. Hardaway and of Col. and Mrs. Louis Brechemin.

Mrs. Chester H. J. Keppler, wife of Lieutenant Keppler, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon on Friday, Feb. 8, on board the U.S.S. Mississippi at Philadelphia in honor of Miss Peirce and Miss Mary Peirce, of Haverford, Pa.

Mrs. Frederick Glover Pyne, wife of Paymaster Pyne, U.S.N., was "at home" in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 10, for the last time this season. Mrs. Schroeder, wife of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., poured tea, and Mrs. Higgins, wife of Paymr. John S. Higgins, U.S.N., served punch.

Mrs. Boggs, wife of Major F. C. Boggs, Corps of Engrs., has returned to Washington after a month's visit to Atlantic City, where she has been recuperating from a prolonged illness. Mrs. Boggs's friends will be glad to hear that she is much improved, though it will be several months before she will be entirely recovered.

Mrs. Robert Henderson, wife of Lieutenant Henderson, U.S.N., entertained at the first of her days "at home" on Feb. 12 at her Twenty-third street residence, in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Wilson, wife of Comdr. Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fechteler, wife of Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler, U.S.N., Mrs. Small and Miss Rose Bradford assisted.

Mrs. John N. Jordan, wife of P.A. Paymaster Jordan, U.S.N., now stationed at Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard, has recently been the guest of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Terhune, Hotel Lenox, Boston, and during her visit poured tea at a reception given by Mrs. L. B. Robinson in honor of her daughter and Carmen Melis, one of the stars of the Boston Opera.

Charles R. Barge, of the law department of the American Surety Company of New York city, spent a few days last week in Burlington, Va., as the guest of Lieut. Horace T. Aplington, of the 10th U.S. Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen. He left for New York Feb. 11. Mr. Barge was much pleased with the natural charms of the state. He was especially appreciative of the fine view of Mt. Mansfield which he obtained while at the post.

Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Burnett, jr., U.S.A., Fort McPherson, Ga., entertained a few of their friends on Jan. 14 to see Billie Burke, the personnel including Capt. and Mrs. Preston Brown, Major and Mrs. Jones and Lieut. and Mrs. Emil P. Laurson, and another very enjoyable little theater party, followed by supper at their new quarters, was given by them Feb. 15, to see Blanche Ring, their guests being Col. and Mrs. Van Orsdale, Major and Mrs. Martin, Major and Mrs. Evans, Capt. and Mrs. Bankhead and Capt. and Mrs. Wright.

Secretary Knox will start on a visit to South American republics on board the U.S.S. Washington from some point in Florida within the next two weeks. His first stop will be at Havana, Cuba. Thence he will go to Santo Domingo and Hayti, and will probably also stop at Porto Rico, an American possession. From these island states he will cross the Caribbean to Caracas, Venezuela, and thence to Cartagena, Colombia. From Colombia he will go to Panama, and thence work his way up through Central America, stopping at the capitals of the various republics.

Congressman Foster has introduced a bill in the House appropriating \$50,000 for a monument in memory of the late Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A. The monument would be an equestrian statue of General Howard, similar to the monuments to Gen. J. B. McPherson and Gen. John A. Logan, which already have a prominent place in the capital city. This action by Congressman Foster comes as the result of the suggestion and request of the Army of the Tennessee, which General Howard commanded during some of the most exciting and trying periods of its career.

Capt. Leon B. Kromer, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kromer, who have been visiting friends at Fort Ethan Allen, left Feb. 8 for Washington, D.C. "When the 10th Cavalry first took station at Fort Ethan Allen," says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "Captain Kromer was its commissary; later he was on duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., but has now been detailed to Fort Reno, Okla., where he will be in charge of the remount depot. He is one of the best officers of his rank in the U.S. Army, and his many friends in Burlington and elsewhere will wish him great success in his new station."

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wainwright were hosts at a large reception in honor of Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotherspoon on Feb. 14, from four until seven, at their residence, 1262 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D.C. Among those assisting were Mrs. Schroeder, wife of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N.; Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Mathews, Mrs. Strauss, wife of Comdr. Joseph Strauss, U.S.N.; Mrs. Turpin, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Turpin, U.S.N.; Mrs. Barr, wife of Lieut. Col. Edward Burr, U.S.A.; and Mrs. Richard Wainwright, jr., wife of Lieutenant Wainwright, U.S.N.

The first of a series of Saturday afternoon musical rides in the riding hall at Fort Leavenworth under the direction of Lieutenant Swift, instructor in equitation, took place Feb. 10, and was a great success. Major Horn's black stallion Mont Eagle, ridden by Mrs. Horn, attracted much attention. Lieutenant Swift, Lieut. G. V. Strong, Major Bispham, Captain Kelly and Captain Hawkins were prominent. The best jumping was done by Lieutenant Swift on Captain Fehet's horse, Rattler, and Major Bispham on a school horse. The ladies jumping were Mrs. G. V. Strong, who cleared 4 feet 6 inches, and Mrs. T. N. Horn, who cleared 5 feet. Both ladies rode Major Horn's black horse Caesar, and received much applause for their performances. Mrs. Griffin and Mrs. Gilbreth presided at the tea tables.

A son was born to the wife of Major Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, U.S.A., at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 25, 1912.

Capt. Charles A. Gove, U.S.N., who has been at his home in Concord, N.H., on waiting orders, has been assigned as a member of the General Board.

Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Gheen entertained at dinner at their New Hampshire avenue residence, in Washington, D.C., on Monday, Feb. 12.

Mrs. Biddle, widow of Brig. Gen. James Biddle, U.S.A., is registered at the Chamberlin, Old Point Comfort, Va. Mrs. Biddle is the authoress of "Reminiscences of a Soldier's Wife."

Mrs. Albert Gerhard, of Overbrook, Pa., is visiting her mother, Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, widow of Chief Engr. H. W. Fitch, U.S.N., at her apartment at the Parkwood, in Washington, D.C.

Rear Admiral Theodore F. Jewell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jewell and their son, Comdr. C. Theodore Jewell, U.S.N., left Washington, D.C., last week, for a trip to Panama, to be gone several weeks.

The Misses Gatewood, daughters of Med. Dir. James G. Gatewood, U.S.N., entertained at a large card party at their Nineteenth street residence, in Washington, D.C., on Monday, Feb. 12.

Miss Edmonia Adams, the debutante daughter of Rear Admiral James D. Adams, U.S.N., is spending the weekend at Annapolis, Md., where she will attend the midshipman hop on Saturday night.

Mrs. Timmons, wife of Lieut. John W. Timmons, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon at her Massachusetts avenue residence, in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 10, in honor of Mrs. Kirchner, of Detroit.

Mrs. Alfred Taylor, widow of Captain Taylor, U.S.A., was "at home" at her O street residence, in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 14. Mrs. Stockton, wife of Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., poured tea.

Miss Maitland Marshall, daughter of Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A., was hostess at a costume dance on St. Valentine's night, Feb. 14, in the ballroom of the Officers' Club at the Washington Barracks, D.C.

Prof. Henry Marion, of the department of languages at the Naval Academy, has been visiting Washington, and was entertained at luncheon Feb. 10 at the Brighton by Capt. William Baird, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Baird.

A son of the late Capt. Frank De W. Ramsey, 9th U.S. Inf., has been appointed a first lieutenant of the 71st New York by Col. William G. Bates. Lieutenant Ramsey is a graduate of St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y.

Miss Hemphill, daughter of Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, U.S.N., was hostess at a bridge party of ten tables at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Feb. 12, in honor of her house guest, Miss Wambaugh, of Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Frank Hardeman Brumby, wife of Lieutenant Commander Brumby, U.S.N., and children are staying at 155 Hancock street, Brooklyn, N.Y., while the U.S.S. New Hampshire, to which Lieutenant Commander Brumby is attached, is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Gen. and Mrs. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A., have arrived in Washington, D.C., from Atlanta, and are the guests of Gen. J. B. Aleshire, U.S.A., 2343 S street. General Mills has come to assume his new duties as President of the War College and a member of the General Staff of the Army.

Dr. W. A. Stuart, of Cincinnati, Ohio, a brother of Rear Admiral D. D. V. Stuart, U.S.N., was a recent arrival at Havana, Cuba, on a short pleasure trip. Mr. Stuart made the visit to look over some of the places which were the scenes of his brother's activities during the war with Spain.

The Navy Department forwarded to the Secretary of State on Feb. 8 a medal from the Venezuelan government to Comdr. George W. Logan, U.S.N. The State Department was requested to take the necessary action to secure an act of Congress permitting Commander Logan to accept the same.

Capt. Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Washington as secretary of the General Board, was relieved on Feb. 15, to take command of the U.S.S. Nebraska. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier, on duty in Washington in connection with the General Board, will succeed Captain Wood as secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Valentine Chappell, of New London, Conn., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on Feb. 11. The child is a granddaughter of Col. William A. Simpson, U.S.A., and a niece of Lieut. William F. S. Simpson, U.S.A., of Lieut. George Simpson, U.S.N., and of Mrs. Harold Naylor, wife of Lieut. Harold Naylor, U.S.A.

Comdr. Robert E. Coontz, U.S.N., is to be relieved as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships on March 30, and will then go to Guam as commandant of the naval station at that place. He will relieve Capt. George R. Salisbury, who has been at Guam for over six years. Captain Salisbury has been ordered home to await orders.

Capt. James D. Reams, 30th U.S. Inf., whose resignation has been accepted by the War Department, served as a private in the Engineers from February, 1897, until April, 1899, when he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 1st Infantry. He was promoted captain in the 30th Infantry in 1907, and was last on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams, U.S.A., entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, for Miss Helen Taft. Their other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Miss Harriet Anderson, Miss Katherine Elkins, Miss Frances Lippitt, Miss Jean Oliver, Miss Dorothy Williams, Dr. Cary Travers Grayson, U.S.N., Representative Butler Ames, Representative Theron Catlin, William F. R. Hitt and Comdr. Powers Symington, U.S.N.

Miss Frances Potts, daughter of Rear Admiral Robert Potts, U.S.N., retired, took the white veil of the Order of Carmelite Nuns in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 8, 1912. Cardinal Gibbons was in attendance at the ceremonies, which were held in the Carmelite convent. Rev. Matthew Fortier celebrated the high mass and preached the sermon for the occasion. A novitiate period will continue for one year, and at the end of that time she will receive the black veil of the order.

Col. John R. Williams, U.S.A., and Mrs. Williams entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Helen Taft in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 9. Their guests included Miss Harriet Anderson, Miss Katherine Elkins, Miss Frances Lippitt, Miss Jean Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Miss Dorothy Williams, Dr. Cary Grayson, U.S.N., Representative Butler Ames, Representative Theron Catlin, Lieut. Raymond C. P. Rogers, U.S.N., Mr. William F. Hitt, Capt. Powers Symington, U.S.N., and Capt. Louis Little, U.S.M.C.

Capt. Strother Smith, U.S.N., and Mrs. Smith gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 11.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Robert H. Lewis, 6th U.S. Field Art., at Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 5.

Capt. Charles H. Patterson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Patterson took guests to the Chevy Chase Club, Md., for luncheon on Feb. 11.

Capt. R. C. Loving, Med. Corps, and Mrs. Loving announce the birth of a daughter, Helen, at Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., Dec. 17, 1911.

Comdr. William W. Gilmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gilmer held a reception Feb. 12 on board the Lancaster at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Anderson, wife of Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., was hostess at a bridge party of seven tables on Feb. 13 in Washington, D.C.

A daughter, Virginia Lee O'Rear, was born to the wife of Lieut. John T. H. O'Rear, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Feb. 4, 1912, at Fort Mott, N.J.

Capt. Powell Clayton, 11th U.S. Cav., has been detailed as military aid to Secretary of State Knox during the latter's trip to South American countries.

The children of Fort Wood, N.Y., were pleasantly entertained on St. Valentine's Day at a party given by Adelaide and Eulalie Wallace, the little daughters of Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Wallace, U.S.A.

Col. H. W. Wheeler, U.S.A., who is enjoying a trip abroad, has visited Madeira, Gibraltar and Algiers, and on Jan. 31 was on his way to Alexandria, Egypt. He will spend six months in foreign travel.

Capt. Harold P. Norton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Norton entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 7, at their apartment at Stoneleigh Court, in compliment to Rear Admiral and Mrs. John D. Adams, U.S.N.

Surgeon General Stokes, U.S.N., will deliver a lecture on Feb. 21 to the District of Columbia Medical Society on the subject of medicine in a modern navy. The lecture will be illustrated giving scenes on board ship.

Miss Anna Stephenson, of Parkersburg, W.Va., entertained with a dinner and card party at her home on Market street in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Brady Green Ruttencutter, of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on Feb. 14.

Mr. J. H. Ruttencutter, jr., was a host at a dinner and theater party at Parkersburg, W.Va., given in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Brady Green Ruttencutter, of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., on Feb. 7, to see "The Sweetest Girl in Paris."

Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Symons, U.S.A., had guests to dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 7, the date being the birthday of the host. Miss Symons will sail for England March 9, and will spend the spring with her brother at Oxford.

George von L. Meyer, jr., son of the Secretary of the Navy and a member of the Harvard varsity four of last year, broke his leg while coasting at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 11, and will not be able to row the coming year. His injury consists of a compound fracture of the right leg.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., accompanied by a large party of invited guests, left Manila, P.I., Dec. 23 last, for Panique, Tarlac, by special train, where they were entertained by Mr. José Cojuanco, a wealthy Chinese of that town. Mr. Cojuanco knew the General in the days of the insurrection, and has many times invited him to visit Panique.

Pay Insp. Lawrence S. Heap, U.S.N., and Mrs. Heap entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 7, in compliment to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beckman Winthrop. The other guests included Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher, Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons, Paymr. Gehn, and Mrs. Cowie, U.S.N., and Major Gen. and Mrs. Biddle, U.S.M.C.

Paymr. D. M. Addison, U.S.N., and Mrs. Addison and Major William Lassiter, U.S.A., gave luncheons in Washington, D.C., Feb. 11. Major Lassiter entertained Major Herwarth, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, and Mrs. Herwarth, Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., and Mrs. Garlington, Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotherspoon and Mrs. M. A. Hanna.

Mr. Kurtz Eppley, formerly first lieutenant, 8th U.S. Infantry, has returned from his ranch in Southern California, and is now with Messrs. Abercrombie and Fitch Company, 57 Reade street, New York city, dealers in guns, rifles and exploring and camping outfits. Mr. Eppley will be glad to see any of his old Army friends should they be in New York at any time.

The remains of Major Gen. Phil Kearny, U.S.V., are to be removed to Arlington National Cemetery on April 12 from a vault in Old Trinity churchyard, in New York city. President Taft has ordered that all Civil War veterans in the government departments be excused from duty on the day of the reburial, and he will attend the ceremonies. It is understood that New Jersey will erect a suitable monument over the grave of General Kearny. He was killed at the battle of Chantilly on Aug. 31, 1862.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, commandant U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Biddle entertained at dinner at the commandant's house at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C., on Thursday evening, Feb. 15. Their guests were Hon. Samuel J. Tribble, a member of the House Naval Committee, and Mrs. Tribble, Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U.S.A., and Mrs. Young, Pay Dir. S. Lawrence Heap, U.S.N., and Mrs. Heap, Surg. L. W. Spratling, U.S.N., and Mrs. Spratling and Major John T. Myers, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Myers.

The committee of young women for the annual ladies' night of the Order of Washington to be held in the ballroom of the Cairo, Washington, D.C., on the evening of Feb. 22 is now being made up. It will include a number of debutantes of the present season. A brief reception will be held at the opening, after which Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, U.S.N., retired, commander of the order, will preside over the exercises incident to the occasion. Other officers of the order include Brig. Gen. C. A. Woodruff, U.S.A., Col. I. W. Little, U.S.A., Comdr. Thomas Washington, U.S.N.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell received a stirring welcome when he entered the armory of the 71st N.Y. in New York city Feb. 10 to review 3,000 American Boy Scouts. The Boy Scouts had come in from Connecticut, New Jersey and towns in New York. The boys wore the regulation uniform of khaki with slouch hats. Instead of rifles the boys carried sticks. There was a Chinese company and one company composed of twenty-six blind boys or those that were nearly totally blind. Each boy had a mate whose sight was all right, and so the company was able to march and maneuver. This company acted as escort to the English visitor when he reached the armory. The exercises consisted of setting up, spear tilting, signaling, hostile spy, first aid, lassoing, fire fighting, tug of war and many others.

The officers of the U.S.S. Dolphin were hosts at a dinner on board ship on Monday evening, Feb. 12.

Mrs. Wood, wife of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., entertained at bridge in Washington, D.C., on Monday afternoon, Feb. 12.

Major and Mrs. W. D. Connor, U.S.A., returned from Egypt on the Adriatic Feb. 15. The station of Major Connor is Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Howard, wife of Capt. William L. Howard, U.S.N., who has been staying at the Brighton, in Washington, D.C., for a few weeks, left the city Feb. 9.

Miss Gardner, daughter of Med. Insp. James E. Gardner, U.S.N., was hostess at a bridge party at her Eighteenth street residence, in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 13.

Preceding the hop at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 15, Capt. and Mrs. Alexander S. Williams, U.S.M.C., entertained at dinner in honor of their house guest, Mrs. Francis Webb McKeever. Covers were laid for twelve.

The President and Mrs. Taft have sent out invitations for a reception in honor of the Army and Navy to be held at the White House on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, at half-past nine o'clock.

W. A. Hyde, ordnance engineer of the Navy Department, has been ordered to Boston to investigate some problems as to interior and exterior ballistics. The Harvard University has placed at his disposal the facilities of its immense laboratory to conduct these experiments, which are regarded as of great importance by ordnance experts.

Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., was a guest of the Atlantic Conference Club, of Boston, a Shuman president, Feb. 7, centenary of Charles Dickens, whose son was a guest of the club shortly before his decease, and spoke in the Exchange Club Building of the "tie that binds." Later General Reade told of the American origin of one of Kipling's "Soldiers Three." Membership in the Atlantic Conference Club of Boston is restricted, first, to male adults who have crossed the ocean six or more times; second, to a class of philanthropic persons who are sometimes spoken of as the first citizens of the Hub, to which municipality they have rendered unpaid service from civic pride. Boston and Roxbury, Mass., were incorporated in the same year, 1630. The Roxbury Historical Society at its annual meeting, Feb. 12, listened to an historical and military address by General Reade. The town furnished many officers to the Revolutionary Army under Washington, notably Major Gen. William Heath, of the Continental Army; Surg. Mate Henry Adams, of Thomas Nixon's 6th Massachusetts Infantry; Lieut. John Childs, of Col. Henry Jackson's Additional Continental Massachusetts Regiment; Lieut. George Reabb, of Col. Gamaliel Bradford's 14th Massachusetts Foot; Lieut. Isaac Sturtevant, of Col. James Wesson's 9th Massachusetts Foot Regiment; Lieut. Isaac Morton, of the 10th, Col. Thomas Marshall's Massachusetts regiment, and other Suffolk county men. On Feb. 2 General Reade talked at the Exchange Club, Boston, by invitation of the "Atlantic Conference," A. Shuman president, about military signaling and the origin of the Revolutionary street names of Greater Boston, followed by "The Tie That Binds," centenary of Charles Dickens, Feb. 7. On the 180th anniversary of Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, General Reade addresses the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, on "Some of the Officers That Massachusetts Put Into the Revolutionary Army."

CASE OF MAJOR B. B. RAY, U.S.A.

The case of Major Beecher B. Ray, Pay Dept., U.S.A., is now exciting a great deal of interest, especially since important confidential papers in connection with it have been made public.

Confidential letters written by President Taft, in which directions were given that Major Ray be let off with a reprimand instead of being brought before a court-martial on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, were read Feb. 10 by Brig. Gen. C. H. Whipple to the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Major Ray has been characterized as the "political paymaster" because of alleged political influence in the exercise of which his extended leaves of absence during the National campaign of 1908 were said to have been utilized.

Since the introduction of the Covington resolution last June efforts have been made to obtain a complete record of the charges of misconduct against Major Ray. The War Department last July transmitted a partial record of the case, but did not forward the Taft letters to General Whipple, which the latter disclosed to the committee Feb. 10. These letters show that it was at President Taft's suggestion that Major Ray escaped a court-martial and that it was for the honor of the Army and a woman's name that President Taft gave instructions that Major Ray be reprimanded. Otherwise, said General Whipple, if Major Ray had been forced to face a court-martial there would have been publicity and the name of a woman mentioned. All three of the Taft letters, addressed to General Whipple, were marked "confidential." General Whipple testified that he went to Beverly for a conference in 1910 in connection with stories of the Major's acquaintance with the wife of an employee of the Pay Department. General Whipple stated that President Taft dictated that all reference to the woman be kept from the record for the good name of the Army.

Before taking the letters to the Capitol, General Whipple called at the White House and asked whether he should show these three letters, which were personal and confidential, to the committee. The President gave his consent to the reading of the letters.

General Whipple testified that the complete record of Major Ray shows that in the past four years he was charged with many offenses, and that Major Ray should have been court-martialed on two of them, but was let off with reprimands, and retained in the Service through the intervention of the President and higher officials of the Army. Major Ray was formerly a conductor on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, and an officer in the Conductors' Brotherhood. During 1908 he received leave of absence, which was several times extended.

It was brought out on Feb. 10 that Major Ray has been in Chicago during the past three campaigns, and in 1898 was appointed to the Army as paymaster, after serving in the campaign of 1896, under Mark Hanna, in rounding up the railway trainmen's vote.

General Whipple testified that Major Ray, a few days ago, left his post at Atlanta under orders from New York, but that before reaching New York, he was ordered to Chicago. General Whipple was asked whether Major

Ray is now needed at Chicago for service in the Pay Department, and replied that he was not, but that he, General Whipple, was asked by the then acting Chief of Staff, General Carter, to make the recent order sending Major Ray to Chicago.

Two letters which President Taft wrote to Paymaster General Whipple in regard to Major Ray, dated Beverly, July 5, 1910, and Washington, D.C., July 14, 1911, were read before the House Committee Feb. 12. The letter dated July 5 is the more important one and reads, in part:

While Ray's conduct, if Blank's charges are true, could subject him to the severest condemnation, there seems, from Blank's language and telegram, to be such a condonation by him and his wife that it would be well to avoid the demoralizing scandal for the Army involved in court-martial proceedings which would place a stigma on Blank and Mrs. Blank that they could never recover from. Ray could be told that his superiors knew his fault and had provided against it and in the interest of his victims and the Army it was deemed best not to present it to a board on condition that he avoid such conduct in the future.

These suggestions are upon the assumption that Blank's charges are true and that General Garlington knows them to be so. I do not favor court-martial proceedings in such cases where there is condonation, in order to prevent scandal. The Army suffers, the parties suffer and only the prurient readers of such trials receive any advantage. The discipline involved does not outweigh in its benefit for the Army the injury to the prestige of the Army and the demoralization it causes.

You can show this letter to General Garlington and General Oliver, but I would prefer that it does not go on your official files. The course I suggest is the one it seems to me that is best under the circumstances.

Major Ray did me some service of a political character years ago at the instance of my brother, and he is disposed to assume much, too much, on that score. I wish him treated as any other officer in the Service, and I would make the same suggestion as to any Army officer in a similar case.

Additional confidential correspondence in connection with the case from the War Department's files was brought out on Feb. 14 by the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department. Lieut. Col. George F. Downey, former assistant to General Whipple, was summoned before the committee with the letters which General Whipple failed to present. General Whipple would have been summoned, but had left for California. Lieutenant Colonel Downey produced correspondence relative to the complaint of the paymaster's clerk who had preferred the most recent of the charges against Major Ray.

The most sensational of the papers produced was a letter written by the clerk to General Whipple narrating the wrong alleged to have been done him by Major Ray. The name of the paymaster's clerk was not disclosed, and he is still being designated as "Mr. Blank" in the records of the House Committee.

No sooner had Lieutenant Colonel Downey taken the stand than the committee demanded the production of "Blank's" letter. Against his inclination, and only because he was required to do so, Lieutenant Colonel Downey read the letter.

Lieutenant Colonel Downey also produced a letter of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, commanding the Department of the Gulf, on Sept. 3, 1910, to Major Ray, stating that imputations against him had been secured and were "of such gravity as to call in question your character as an officer and gentleman for if the allegations are true your conduct should be characterized as reprehensible and deserving of severest condemnation." The opportunity was offered to Major Ray to clear himself, but his reply dated, Atlanta, Sept. 5, 1910, to General Mills, merely stated: "I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of Sept. 3 inst. Since my acquaintance with Mrs. B., insofar as my knowledge extends, she has always conducted herself as a lady."

On Sept. 6 General Mills forwarded Major Ray's brief response to the Adjutant General of the Army at Washington with this endorsement:

The failure of Major Ray to ask for an investigation of the imputations made against his character makes him amenable under the 61st Article of War. It is recommended that Major Ray be not retained at this station as chief paymaster.

The Secretary of War on Oct. 1, 1910, directed that all these papers be filed "with the efficiency record" of Major Ray.

ANNUAL REPORT, DEPARTMENT MINDANAO.

Announcing "a high standard of efficiency" as existing among the troops under his command, Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, in his annual report for the last fiscal year, says that "as a fighting force this command would acquit itself with credit on any field." The services of the Army officers holding civil positions in the department have made possible the year's great progress in the civilization of both Moros and Pagans. The mere presence of the troops has a very beneficial influence upon the lawless elements. A record of "duty well done" is the account of their achievements in putting down lawlessness. The value of the Filipino and the Moro Scouts has been further attested, and their stations should be made more or less permanent. The pay of the civilian clerks in the A.G. Department should be increased to preserve continuity of service. The Department Inspector General recommends that when enlisted men are ordered to the States for discharge they should be transferred from their organizations a month before leaving and carried as "unassigned to regiment" until discharged.

There is general dissatisfaction with the khaki issued by the Q.M. Department. An enlisted man can get a suit of Hong Kong khaki for from \$4 to \$5, and it wears three times as long as that issued by the Department, besides looking "infinitely better," not a small difference, by any means. The report says the soldier should be permitted to buy English khaki. The wearing of the helmet should be discontinued owing to the insufficient supply and consequent lack of uniformity. The I.G. pleads for a readjustment of relative rank that would give all officers of like grade below the grade of brigadier general relative rank according to the length of commissioned service. The Judge Advocate deprecates the unsatisfactoriness of the existing system of military courts, and says that a complete revision of the Articles of War is necessary to make them applicable to modern conditions. There is a gratifying decrease in the number of G.C.M. trials. The convictions were 1.2 per cent. of the command, as compared with the 1.7 per cent. of the year previous, and the convictions of the inferior courts were 30 per cent., compared with 37.5 in 1910. Post gardens are reported much improved throughout the department, and there seems to be no reason why troops serving in the Philippines should not have the same vegetables as grow in the States. The potato farm at Camp Vicars has been definitely abandoned. A new station has been located at Lumbatan, to be called Camp Vicars. Regret is expressed that the Q.M.D. has not determined to erect concrete posts. It is recom-

mended that a forest reservation containing hard wood be set aside for military use, as the price of lumber is already far out of proportion to the cost.

Q.M. employees lack appreciation of the necessity of careful tending of public animals. Experiments with guinea grass at Jolo indicate that enough forage can be raised to obviate the need of shipments from the States. The Medical Department reports a falling off among white troops in venereal diseases from 39 per cent. of the total admissions in 1910 to 16.3 per cent. The organization of privates sanitary can be done away with without detriment, according to the Chief Surgeon. The Engineer Department suggests the ultimate making of a recuperative station for all the white troops in the islands out of Camp Keithley. There were nineteen expeditions and engagements against marauders and rebels in the year, the most important that against the Pagans in Davao District in the fall of 1910. The report urges the sending of recruits to regiments on a particular date, instead of in dribblets as now. The advantages of this change are explained. Not enough attention is given to the training of the individual soldier in Infantry, and greater initiative should be given to the regimental C.O. In the Cavalry the standard of efficiency is not as high as it should be. The system of training the Cavalry in individual horsemanship is illogical. The principles of training, hitting and saddling now taught at Fort Riley should be prescribed for the whole Cavalry service. A larger number of Cavalry officers should be sent to the school. Selected non-coms. also should have a year's instruction. The virtue of Australia as a source of Cavalry mounts should be further investigated.

In the Philippine Scouts the pay is too high for the officers in proportion to their ability, preparation and experience. They should receive the pay of their grade only, and should not constitute an especially favored class. An inclination is noted among the Scouts to consider themselves as on the same footing as the white troops, with an unwillingness to serve away from well equipped and centrally located garrisons. This tendency is wholly foreign to the original purpose of their organization. Major E. R. Heiberg, P.S. (Captain U.S. Cav.), reported to the department C.O. that he favored keeping the Scouts' strength up to the 12,000 authorized by law, that "they are better fitted in every way for service under existing and prospective conditions than are our Regular soldiers." He also favors the organization of a squadron of Philippine Cavalry mounted on native ponies, inexpensive and hardy. The inequalities between the Scout and the Regular Service is pointed out in a quotation from an unnamed officer, who seeks to show the marked advantage the Scout Service has. Sale of light wines and beer is recommended for post exchanges. On May 31, 1911, the troops of the department numbered 279 officers and 4,869 enlisted men.

CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

A War Department memorandum gives the following as Cavalry promotions:

Feb. 15—Pay Corps major promotes Preston.

Feb. 28—Day Gale Trippe—Supplee

Foltz—Ryan

Feb. 28—Jones Taylor Dickman—Anderson

Swift Gardner—Stockle

July 1—Flynn Littebrant

July 20—Chase Beach Carleton—Butler

Sichel

Sept. 16—Ripley McNamee

Dec. 20—McClernand Shunk McDonald—Harrison

Slocum

NEW YEAR'S IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, Japan, Jan. 15, 1912.

New Year is one of the most important holidays in the Japanese calendar, in fact the one most universally celebrated. The Japanese must settle all his debts at the beginning of the year, and to do so, if necessary, he will sell everything he owns, pay his obligations, and with whatever is left he proceeds to celebrate, and continues until the money is all gone. The streets are full of men and women in Kurumura calling on their friends, for if one fails to call at New Year's he is no longer considered a friend. Each home has pine and bamboo planted on either side of the gate, and a bunch of other good-luck emblems—twisted rope, dried grass, a lobster and an orange—nailed just over the door. People also take presents of rice cakes to their friends and offer them to all callers.

At this time it has been the custom of the Emperor and Empress to receive the government officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps at the Palace, the former in the morning and the latter in the afternoon. Shortly before two o'clock the representatives of the various embassies and legations with their staffs and their wives (for only married ladies appear at Court in Japan) began to cross the bridge over the moat and pass through the massive gates, past the saluting guards to the door of the palace, where chamberlains, bowing low, received them and directed them to the various cloak rooms.

The palace itself is a most unusual building of its kind. A large, low, typical Japanese house, at first glance singularly unpretentious, but on entering it one's eyes are immediately drawn to its high carved ceilings, exquisite woodwork and inlaid, polished floors, which would almost take away the idea of Japanese architecture, were it not for the typical furnishings, rich though scanty, which so emphatically stamp it Japanese. The very air of the place—the faint subtle perfume of aromatic woods—the views one gets of the perfect Japanese garden just outside the windows, the beautiful tapestries and embroideries, all give it a charm impossible elsewhere.

Leaving the cloak rooms one passed through the spacious corridors to a large ante-chamber, where the guests waited for the audience to begin. On every side one could hear New Year greetings in almost every tongue, for here were the representatives of China, Siam, Russia, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden, England, Germany, Mexico, Chili, Brazil, as well as our own United States, and the brilliant uniforms and decorations of the men, with the handsome gowns and jewels of the women, quite transformed the solemn dignity of the room.

Soon word arrived that their Majesties awaited the guests and the procession formed: led by Viscount and Viscountess Uchida, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and his wife, who were followed by Sir Claude McDonald, doyen of the Corps, with his staff. Then Marquis Quiccioli, of the Italian Embassy, with the Marquis and his staff. The American Ambassador, Colonel Bryan,

came next, and the members of his staff were the following: Lieut. Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, U.S.A., military attaché; Mr. Campbell, secretary; Mr. Arnell and Mr. Caldwell, first and second Japanese secretaries; Major George H. R. Gosman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Gosman; Lieut. Orlando C. Troxel, U.S.A., and Mrs. Troxel; Lieut. Charles Burnett, U.S.A., and Mrs. Burnett; student Army officers and their wives; Lieut. W. T. Hadley, Marine Corps, and Lieuts. G. E. Lake and Fred F. Rogers, of the Navy, also students of the language; Mr. Huggins and Mr. Kerjoff, student interpreters.

The American ladies followed the custom of the Japanese Court and wore the three white plumes and veil, and the Court train four yards in length. Mrs. Gosman's costume of white mignon over cloth of gold, trimmed with gold and pearl ornaments, and court train of white satin embroidered in white and gold, was extremely handsome. Mrs. Troxel's gown of pink satin trimmed in bands of gold, with pink court train, was very effective. Mrs. Burnett's gown of white, embroidered heavily in silver and with a white court train was most becoming.

The Emperor and Empress stood on a dais, with the Crown Prince and Princess, one on either side, and the other princes and princesses grouped near. As the guests filed through the throne room, the men bowing and the ladies courtesying low, their Majesties were pleased to return each salute with a most gracious bow. On reaching the corridor again each guest was presented with a small black lacquer box with the Imperial Crest—the sixteen-petaled chrysanthemum—in gold on its cover, and filled with small candy. As these boxes are obtainable nowhere else in the world, and are not allowed to be copied in Japan, to possess one is a great honor indeed; and as a new pattern is used each year, one sometimes sees a most interesting collection. The guests left the Palace after tea, coffee and cake had been served in the state dining room.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Banks, Mass., Feb. 14, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. G. P. Hawes, of Fort Warren, celebrated their tin anniversary on Thursday of last week. All the guests brought gifts of aluminum and afterward bridge was played for aluminum prizes. Supper was served from an attractively arranged table on which tin was used entirely in place of china and silver, the centerpiece being a large tin bowl filled with pale pink carnations. Those present were Major Ketchum, Capt. and Mrs. Buck, Dr. and Mrs. Sievers, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig and Lieutenant Goodrick.

Mrs. Mosby and Miss Lucy Mosby, mother and sister of Mrs. Frank Jewell, left Fort Banks last week for their home in New York, after several weeks' visit. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Lyon entertained informally at supper Sunday night for Miss Margaret Walke, of Fort Strong; other guests were Miss Lucy Mosby, Miss Catherine Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ross, Lieutenant Dennis, Doctor Bochs and Mr. Newton Foster.

Mrs. William Koenig, of Fort Warren, has returned from Baltimore. Dr. and Mrs. Eckels have arrived at Fort Andrews from Fort McKinley, Maine. Dr. Eckels will remain at Fort Andrews until the return of Dr. Hiram Phillips, who is away on leave. Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Rowe returned on Wednesday to Fort Andrews after spending a six weeks' leave in Baltimore, Md., and Hampton, Va. Lieut. Guy B. Lawerson left Fort Andrews on Monday for a two months' leave. Mrs. Clark, of Delaware City, is spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, of Fort Banks. Mrs. Lincoln's father, Mr. Clark, and her niece, little Miss Louise Jefferson, spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Russell P. Reeder and children returned home from West Point on Thursday from a visit with Mrs. Reeder's sister, Mrs. Willford, Miss Pierce, of New Bedford, was the guest this week of Miss Margaret Walke, of Fort Strong.

Mrs. Robert U. Patterson gave a most attractive Valentine party on Sunday for Mrs. Lincoln's niece, Louise Jefferson; all the post children were present and had a wonderful time pulling valentines from "Jack Horner" pies, blowing soap bubbles and playing all sorts of games. Mrs. Patterson's guests were Louise Jefferson, Eleanor Patterson, Cecil Jewell, Ned and Eleanor Powers, Dr. Charles Donlin, of the Long Island institution, has left for a trip to Bermuda. Monday the officers of Fort Banks were the guests of the Boston Theater for the opening night of "The Little Rebel," in which the Farnum brothers are playing this season. Those who went were Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Major and Mrs. Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Capt. and Mrs. Powers and Lieutenant Dennis.

MOVEMENTS OF ARMY TRANSPORTS.

We mentioned briefly in our issue of Feb. 10, page 729, the sailing of the Army transport Sherman for Honolulu and Manila with the 8th Infantry and a number of officers and casuals. The following is a more complete list of those sailing: Col. J. S. Rogers, U.S. Inf., with Mrs. Rogers and two children. The following officers of the 8th Infantry with their families: Col. and Mrs. J. C. F. Tillson, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. K. Wright, Major and Mrs. Harry J. Hirsch and child, Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Knudsen and child, Murray Baldwin, W. F. Creary, Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Shaw and two children, Capt. and Mrs. H. V. Evans and two children, Capt. and Mrs. F. S. L. Price and child, Capt. W. L. Hood, Graham L. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Dolph and two children, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Gracie, Capt. and Mrs. T. S. Moorman and three children, Capt. and Mrs. E. J. Bracken, Capt. L. T. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. B. H. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Kaldor, Lieut. and Mrs. E. M. Norton and three children, Lieut. and Mrs. Simon M. Lutz and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilford Twyman and three children, Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard G. Sharpe, Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Van Wormer and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. F. L. Minnigerode, Lieut. B. R. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. M. H. Shute and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph A. Jones and child, Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, jr., Lieut. John G. Walker, jr., Lieut. E. A. Everts, Walker E. Hobson, Vorner G. Olmuth, James A. McGrath, Frank F. Snowden, W. R. Conolly, Rapp Brush, Carl F. McKinney and Alvan C. Sandeford. Casuals include Major F. G. Mauldin, I.G., Major Ernest V. Smith, 2d Inf., Capt. G. B. Pritchard, jr., 5th Cav., Mrs. Pritchard and five children, Capt. A. B. Warfield, Q.M. Mrs. Warfield and two children, Capt. F. M. Wood, Med. Corps, and two children, Capt. Paul L. Freeman, M.C., wife and two children, Lieut. E. J. Ely, 5th Cav., and wife, Lieut. Madison K. Bowman, M.R.C., Lieut. Leon C. Garcia, M.C., and Mrs. Garcia, Lieut. G. G. McCormack, M.C., and Mrs. McCormack, Lieut. Harry B. McAfee, M.C., and Mrs. McAfee, Lieut. A. T. Cooper, M.C., and Mrs. Cooper, Lieut. E. L. Field, 18th Inf., Lieut. J. C. Drain, 15th Inf., wife and child, Lieut. E. P. Pierson, 14th Cav.

The Army transport Thomas arrived at Monterey, Cal., nine a.m., Feb. 11, and disembarked the 12th Infantry, twenty-nine officers, 371 enlisted, and Lieut. Frank B. Davis, 6th Inf., attached, same date. The transport left Monterey at five a.m. Feb. 12, and arrived at San Francisco 12:01 p.m., docked two p.m., Feb. 12. Additional passengers: Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, Med. Corps; Captains Hopkins, Pratt, 1st Field Art.; Lieu-

tenants Barnard, Cunningham, 5th Cav., Jackson, Lauber, 2d Inf., Lewis, 1st Field Art., Ward, Engrs.; 223 casuals, 27 sick, 22 general prisoners.

ARMY TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

Transport.	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila.
Sheridan	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 1	14
Sherman	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 3	12
Thomas	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	14
Logan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	12
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 27	Jun. 2	13
Thomas	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	Jun. 26	Jul. 2	13

From Manila to San Francisco:

Transport.	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F.	Days at S.F.
Thomas	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 12	22
Logan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 6	Mar. 14	24
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 4	Apr. 12	24
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 13	23
Logan	May 15	May 20	Jun. 4	Jun. 12	23
Sherman	Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 5	Jul. 13	23

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Laguna street.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va. (Out of commission.)

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M. Left Manila for San Francisco Feb. 15.

McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Capt. F. D. Ely, Q.M. At Manila, P.I.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. Left San Francisco for Manila Feb. 5.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Capt. A. J. Macnab, Q.M. At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding.

At Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, Signal Corps, At New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. At Fort Monroe, Va.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Wade H. Carpenter, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weisel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Dade, Fla.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 155th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Morgan, Ala.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort St. Philip, La.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. FEB. 15, 1912, WAR DEPT.

Par. 6, S.O. 14, Jan. 1, 1912, War D., amended to relieve Major Paul F. Straub, General Staff, from duty in Washington, July 1, 1912, instead of March 15, 1912.

Leave for three months, upon his relief from Remount Depot, Fort Reno, Okla., is granted Capt. William P. Ennis, Q.M.

Capt. John P. Spurr, Q.M., on duty temporarily as Q.M. of the Sherman, assigned to permanent duty as Q.M. of that transport.

Each of the following second lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps, recently appointed from civil life, is attached to the company hereinafter specified, and will report not later than March 25, 1912: Philip G. Blackmore, 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; Henry C. Davis, jr., 35th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; Theodore R. Murphy, 41st Co., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Benjamin N. Booth, 58th Co., Fort Jay, N.Y.; George I. Thatcher, 69th Co., Fort Riley, Kas.; Edwin F. Silkman, 73d Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; Octave de Carre, 118th Co., Washington Barracks, D.C.; Robert S. Oberly, 16th Co., Fort Jay, N.Y.; Claude M. Thiele, 168th Co., Washington Barracks, D.C.; Cedric M. S. Skene, 169th Co., Fort Jay, N.Y.; Avery J. French, 6th Co., Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Edward Montgomery, 35th Co., Washington Barracks, D.C.; Robert E. Kimball, 41st Co., Fort Jay, N.Y.; William H. Wegemann, 58th Co., Fort Du Pont, Del.; Leigh F. J. Zerbee, 69th Co., Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Carleton U. Edwards, 73d Co., Washington Barracks, D.C.; Coleman W. Jenkins, 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; William F. Scott, 166th Co., Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Herbert E. Ellis, 168th Co., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Randolph T. Pendleton, 169th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; Stewart W. Stanley, 6th Co., Fort Mott, N.J.; Kenneth T. Blood, 35th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; David X. Shubin, 41st Co., Fort Lawton, Wash.; Roy S. Atwood, 58th Co., Fort Jay, N.Y.; Samuel F. Hawkins, 69th Co., Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Jesse L. Sinclair, 73d Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; Oscar Krupp, 118th Co., Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Charles Thomas Steele, 166th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; Charles M. Wood, 168th Co., Washington Barracks, D.C.; Edwin J. O'Hara, 169th Co., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Alexander C. Sullivan, 73d Co., Fort Jay, N.Y.; Harold H. Sampson, 118th Co., Washington Barracks, D.C.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, upon the completion of examination for promotion, granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin F. Castle, 29th Inf.

OTHER LATE ORDERS.

Capt. Grosvenor L. Townsend and 2d Lieut. Manton C. Mitchell, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., are detailed to enter the next class at the School of Musketry and will report at the Presidio of Monterey on Feb. 15, 1912, for duty. Upon completion of studies they will proceed to join their regiment in the Department of Hawaii. (Feb. 1, W. Div.)

Leave for one month, about Feb. 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus. (Feb. 1, W. Div.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 13, 1912.

Promotions in the Army.

Field Artillery Arm.

Lieut. Col. John Conklin, 6th Field Art., to be colonel from Feb. 8, 1912, vice Foster, unassigned, who died Feb. 7, 1912. Major Peyton O. March, Field Art. (detailed adjutant general), to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 8, 1912, vice Conklin, 6th Field Art., promoted.

Capt. Albert J. Bowley, 2d Field Art., to be major from Feb. 9, 1912, vice Fleming, 4th Field Art., detailed as adjutant general on that date.

First Lieut. William F. Morrison, 2d Field Art., to be captain from Feb. 9, 1912, vice Bowley, 2d Field Art., promoted.

Chaplain.

Chaplain George J. Waring, 11th Cav., to be chaplain with

the rank of captain from Feb. 10, 1912, after seven years' service in the grade of first lieutenant.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 12, 1912.

Appointment in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Paul S. Wagner, of Minnesota, to be first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, with rank from Feb. 9, 1912.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 12, 1912.

Appointments in the Army.

Pay Department.

Col. George R. Smith to be Paymaster General, with the rank of brigadier general.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Philip Guillou Blackmore to be second lieutenant.

Promotions in the Army.

Infantry Arm.

Major Henry C. Cabell to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Joseph Frazier to be major.

First Lieut. Frank B. Davis to be captain.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Rice to be first lieutenant.

[Note.—G.O. No. 54, was the last for the year 1911.]

G.O. 1, FEB. 1, 1912, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

1. In compliance with Par. 14, S.O. 11, War Dept., c.s., the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of the Gulf, this date.

2. First Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 11th Cav., is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp, to date Feb. 2, 1912.

A. L. MILLS, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 2, FEB. 1, 1912, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Under the provisions of A.R. 195, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Gulf.

J. T. VAN ORSDALE, Col., 17th Inf.

[Note.—G.O. No. 64, is the last of the series for 1911.]

G.O. 1, FEB. 10, 1912, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Under the provisions of Par. 195, Army Regulations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.

THOMAS F. DAVIS, Col., 18th Inf.

G.O. 1, FEB. 1, 1912, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

First Lieut. Resolve P. Palmer, 22d Inf., aide-de-camp, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Adjutant General of this department.

By command of Brigadier General Duncan:

W. S. SCOTT, Major, Adjutant General.

G.O. 88, DEC. 11, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

G.O. 76, these headquarters, Oct. 13, 1911, is rescinded. The headquarters detachments directed in G.O. 76, these headquarters, Oct. 13, 1911, will hereafter conform to G.O. 138, War Dept., Oct. 9, 1911. The remainder of the order relates to headquarters detachments.

G.O. 89, DEC. 12, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Co. F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, will be relieved from duty at Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, about Dec. 16, 1911, and will take station at Fort Santiago, Manila, for duty under the chief engineer officer of the division on the topographical survey of Luzon.

Detachments of the company not exceeding fifty men each will be sent on or about Dec. 16, 1911, by rail to Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija, and on or about Dec. 15, 1911, by rail to Manila, thence by water to Tanay, Rizal, for duty under the topographical inspectors at those places.

G.O. 90, DEC. 19, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Cos. E and H, 15th Inf., will proceed as soon as transportation is available from Fort William McKinley, Rizal, via San Fernando, Union, to Baguio, Benguet, for station at Camp John Hay, relieving Cos. B and H, 12th Inf., which will proceed by the same route to Fort William McKinley.

[Note.—G.O. No. 92, and Cir. No. 42, are the last of the series for 1911.]

G.O. 1, JAN. 2, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The major general commanding takes great pleasure in publishing to the troops in this division the names of the following enlisted men who, on July 12, 1911, distinguished themselves at Cebu, Cebu:

First Sergt. Benjamin Smith, Co. F, 9th Inf., for his conduct in assisting in the rescue of a comrade from drowning.

Pvt. Parley B. Christensen, Co. F, 9th Inf., for his conduct in rescuing a comrade from drowning.

Pvt. Ready Lockerby, Co. F, 9th Inf., for his conduct in assisting in the rescue of a comrade from drowning.

By command of Major General Bell:

W. D. BEACH, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 2, JAN. 3, 1912, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The attention of post and station commanders and of the quartermasters thereof is called to Par. 719, Army Regulations. They will at all times keep themselves informed by means of personal inspections and comparison with the plat of the lands, of the location of monuments and boundary lines, as well as of the general topography of the included areas.

By command of Major General Bell:

W. D. BEACH, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

COL. HENRY P. MCCAIN, ACTING A.G.

Major Frederick Perkins, A.G., is relieved from detail in A.G. Dept. on March 1, 1912. (Feb. 10, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Robert D. Goodwin, acting judge advocate. (Feb. 13, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Capt. A. B. Warfield, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Q.M.D. Feb. 12, 1912, and is assigned to the 2d Field Art. Feb. 13. He will proceed to Vancouver Barracks. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. Harry A. Hegeman, Q.M., will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for duty pertaining to the tests of motor truck transportation, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the Army, relieving Capt. Alexander E. Williams, 19th Inf., who after being thus relieved will proceed to join his regiment. Captain Williams upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands, will report in person to the commanding general, Western Division, for duty pending the sailing of the transport upon which he may secure accommodations. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Capt. Preston Brown, Q.M., will proceed to New Orleans, La., and assume charge of the quartermaster's office in that city and also, of all construction work at Jackson Barracks and Fort St. Philip, La., relieving Major Frank H. Lawton, C.S., of those duties now temporarily in his charge. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert M. Angus, Fort Clark, Texas, will be sent to Fort Crockett, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Clark T. Stanchfield is relieved from duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, and will be sent to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel E. Marcy, who will then be sent to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (Jan. 3, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John C. Christophel will proceed to Puerto Princesa, Palawan, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter Shemonsky, who will be sent to Fort Wint, Grande Island, for duty. (Dec. 4, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. David F. Reed from duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to Camp Overton, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 19, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Jacob H. Spengler will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Samuel T. Robertson, who will then be sent to Manila, for duty. (Jan. 2, Phil. D.)

Par. 4, S.O. 23, War Dept., Jan. 27, 1912, relating to Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank R. Burgess, is revoked. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank R. Burgess, when his services are no longer required at the Q.M. depot, San Antonio, Texas, will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., with orders to report for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John S. Conger will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Dec. 5, Phil. D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Major Frank H. Lawton, C.S., purchasing commissary, New Orleans, La., in addition to his other duties will assume temporary charge of the quartermaster's office in that city and will also assume temporary charge of all construction work at Jackson Barracks and Fort St. Philip, La., relieving Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, Q.M., until such time as an officer of the Q.M.D. shall become available to assume charge of those duties. Captain Macnab upon being thus relieved will proceed to San Francisco, for duty as quartermaster of the transport Thomas, with station at San Francisco, relieving Capt. Campbell E. Babcock, 17th Inf., of that duty upon the return of the transport to San Francisco from its present voyage. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Otto F. Skiles from duty at the sales and issued commissary, Manila, to Camp Eldridge, Laguna, to relieve Post Comy. Sergt. Richard M. Scott, who will then be sent to the United States. (Dec. 19, Phil. D.)

The following changes and assignments to station of post commissary sergeants are ordered: Ernest Bender will proceed to Regan Barracks, Albany, for duty, relieving Nils P. Bengtson, who will then be sent to Manila, for duty. John D. Summerlin will proceed to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Hugh Davitt, who will then be sent to Manila, for duty. William A. Hunter will proceed to Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite, for duty, relieving James M. Clifton, who will then be sent to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for temporary duty upon completion of which he will be sent to Manila, for duty. (Dec. 4, Phil. D.)

Par. 27, S.O. 14, Jan. 17, 1912, War Dept., relating to Capt. James A. Logan, jr., C.S., is revoked. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. James A. Logan, jr., C.S., is relieved from duty in the office of the Commissary General, about Feb. 15, 1912, and will then proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and carry out such verbal instructions as he may receive from the Commissary General of the Army, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as assistant to the purchasing commissary in that city. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Hermann E. Ensslin, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 12, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, M.C., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., for examination for promotion: Second Lieut. Reynold F. Migdalski, 12th Cav., Robert Blaine, 10th Cav. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major George A. Skinner, M.C., is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to take effect upon the arrival at that post of either Lieut. Col. Henry S. T. Harris or Major Champe C. McCulloch, jr., M.C., and after the expiration of the leave granted him will proceed to San Francisco, and take the first available transport from that place for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Par. 6, S.O. 205, Aug. 29, 1911, War Dept., is amended to read as follows: Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., is granted Major George A. Skinner, M.C. (Feb. 10, War D.)

Capt. James Bourke, M.C., Fort Crockett, Texas, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for physical examination. (Jan. 22, D.G.)

First Lieut. Eben C. Hill, M.C., is relieved from further duty at Madison Barracks, N.Y.; from further temporary duty at Fort Monroe, Va.; and from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will proceed to Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Capt. Edwin W. Rich, M.C., in addition to his other duties is designated as medical superintendent of transports at San Francisco, Cal., vice Col. Rudolph G. Ebert, M.C., relieved from that duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

The following assignments of medical officers now en route to this division on the transport Logan are ordered: Major Percy M. Ashburn and 1st Lieut. Ernest R. Gentry, M.C., having been detailed members of the board for the study of tropical diseases will report to the chief surgeon of the division for instructions, with station in Manila. Major James W. Van Dusen, M.C., to Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Panay, First Lieut. Albert S. Bowen and John A. Burket, M.C., to Augur Barracks, Jolo. First Lieut. Leonard S. Hughes, M.C., to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. (Dec. 29, Phil. D.)

The following changes of station of medical officers are ordered: Major Herbert G. Shaw, M.C. (about Jan. 8, 1912), to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. Capt. Robert L. Carswell, M.C., Augur Barracks, Jolo, will repair to Manila for duty to relieve Capt. Philip W. Huntington, M.C. First Lieut. Joseph Bastion, M.C., Augur Barracks, Jolo, upon being relieved by 1st Lieut. John A. Burket, M.C., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with Ambulance Company No. 4. First Lieut. Thomas D. Woodson, M.C. (about Jan. 5, 1912), from Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to the Division Hospital, Manila. (Dec. 29, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. James L. Robinson, M.C., will proceed to the place hereinafter specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of the Militia of Michigan: Detroit, Feb. 27; Bay City, Feb. 28; Grand Rapids, Feb. 29. (Feb. 3, Cen. D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Rhodrie W. Browne, M.R.C., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, upon being relieved by 1st Lieut. Howard Priest, M.R.C., will proceed to Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, relieving Capt. Charles L. Foster, M.C., who will then proceed to Camp Eldridge, Laguna. (Dec. 29, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Albert H. Eber, M.R.C., to Puerto Princesa, Palawan; 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Lowe, M.R.C., to Camp Connell, Samar; 1st Lieut. Howard Priest, M.R.C., to Camp Keithley, Mindanao. (Dec. 29, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Alvin M. Guittard, M.R.C., will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (Dec. 5, Phil. D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Herbert L. Freeland, M.R.C. (Feb. 13, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Par. 12, S.O. 18, War Dept., Jan. 22, 1912, relating to Sergt. 1st Class Arthur Neville, H.C., is revoked. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Arthur Neville, H.C., Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., will be sent to Manila, P.I., via Portland, Ore., on the transport to leave San Francisco May 5, 1912. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Sergt. William Q. Fancher, H.C., Fort Ontario, N.Y., will be sent to Manila, P.I., on the transport to leave San Francisco March 5, 1912, for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Forest E. White, H.C., Fort Porter, N.Y., will be sent to Nashville, Tenn., at such time as will enable him to report not later than March 1, 1912, to the adjutant general, state of Tennessee, for duty with the sanitary troops of that state for one month. (Feb. 13, War D.)

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE R. SMITH, P.G.

Major Ellwood W. Evans, paymaster, having reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will repair to Washington and report in person to the Paymaster General of the Army for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

The following assignments of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered: First Lieut. Richard Park to Carabao Island and station. First Lieuts. Charles L. Hall and Richard T. Coiner will report for duty in connection with the military survey of Luzon, with station in Manila, and proceed to Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija, and Tanay, Rizal, respectively, for duty. First Lieut. Clarence L. Sturdevant will proceed to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty with Co. H, 2d Battalion of Engineers. (Jan. 2, Phil. D.)

The following officers are designated topographical in-

spectors: First Lieuts. Clarence S. Ridley and Harold S. Hetrick, C.E., and 2d Lieut. Robert S. A. Dougherty, C.E. Lieutenant Ridley will proceed to Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija, and Lieutenant Hetrick to Tanay, Rizal, for duty in connection with the military survey of Luzon, with station in Manila. (Dec. 12, Phil. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Sergt. of Ord. Martin Welsh, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 13, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Capt. George S. Gibbs, S.C., will report in person on Feb. 28, 1912, to the commandant, the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for temporary duty until about June 1, 1912, for the purpose of completing the course at the Army Signal School, and upon the completion will resume his present duties at Fort Leavenworth. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Master Signal Electrician Magnus Nordquist, Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Master Signal Electrician Harry W. Capron, P.I., will be sent on the first available transport to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal. (Feb. 8, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Harold A. Wise, Co. F, Signal Corps, will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty in connection with the maintenance of the telephone system at that post, relieving Sergt. Horace E. Hull, Co. F, Signal Corps, who will then be sent to Manila, for duty. (Dec. 22, Phil. D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Capt. Charles G. Harvey, 2d Cav., having been discharged from the Division Hospital, Manila, will rejoin his proper station. (Dec. 14, Phil. D.)

First Sergt. Patrick Lynch, Troop H, 2d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 12, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. H. L. SCOTT.

Second Lieut. Robert C. F. Goetz, 3d Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will report in person at San Antonio Arsenal, Texas, for the purpose of taking the examination for detail in the Ordnance Department. (Jan. 29, Cen. D.)

Leave for two months, about Feb. 5, 1912, is granted Capt. Julian A. Benjamin, 3d Cav. (Jan. 31, D.T.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

First Lieut. C. K. Lyman, 4th Cav., was on Feb. 6 appointed adjutant, 3d Squadron, vice 1st Lieut. Seth W. Cook, relieved and assigned to Troop K of the regiment.

Capt. Edwin B. Winans, 4th Cav., is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor of Militia Cavalry, to take effect April 15, 1912, or as soon thereafter as an officer shall be detailed to replace him, and will then join his regiment. (Feb. 10, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

The leave granted Capt. Hu B. Myers, 6th Cav., is extended one month. (Feb. 9, War D.)

Sergt. Major Theodore Frede, 6th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 9, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Chief Mus. John Harris, band, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Sergt. Major Robert W. Robinson, 9th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 8, War D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, about Feb. 13, 1912, is granted Capt. George J. Oden, 10th Cav. (Feb. 3, D.E.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Chaplain George J. Waring, 11th Cav., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is granted leave for one month, effective about Jan. 25, 1912. (Jan. 22, D.G.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, 13th Cav., Fort Riley, Kas., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., General Hospital for treatment. (Feb. 6, Cen. D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Second Lieut. Luther Felker, 14th Cav., will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for treatment. (Dec. 5, Phil. D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for ten days, about Feb. 10, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas De W. Milling, 15th Cav. (Feb. 8, War D.)

CAVALRY—UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. Henry J. Goldman, Cavalry, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, Army retiring board, for examination and return to the place of receipt by him of this order. (Feb. 12, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. D. J. RUMBOUGH.

Sergt. John Heimbach, Battery E, 1st Field Art., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 8, War D.)

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Capt. Henry W. Butner, 2d Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.D., to take effect Feb. 13, 1912, vice Capt. Augustus E. Warfield, Q.M., who is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect Feb. 12, 1912. Captain Warfield is assigned to the 2d Field Artillery, to take effect Feb. 13, 1912, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. A. B. DYER.

Major Adrian S. Fleming, 4th Field Art., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, Feb. 9, 1912, vice Major Peyton C. March, A.G., relieved, having become entitled to promotion from Feb. 8, 1912.

Major March will remain on his present duties until further orders. Major Fleming will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty as adjutant general. (Feb. 9, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

So much of Par. 3, S.O. 302, War D., Dec. 27, 1911, as relates to Corp. William P. Crockett, Battery C, 6th Field Art., is revoked. (Feb. 13, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

First Lieut. Charles K. Wing, jr., C.A.C., having been discharged from the Division Hospital, Manila, will rejoin his proper station. (Dec. 4, Phil. D.)

Leave for fifteen days, about Feb. 15, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C. (Feb. 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank D. Applin, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 160th Company and placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the commanding officer, Artillery District of the Columbia, for duty on his staff. (Feb. 10, War D.)

The leave granted Capt. Wade H. Carpenter, C.A.C., is extended fifteen days. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Jan. 25, 1912, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Col. Henry C. Davis, C.A.C. (Jan. 24, D.E.)

Leave for one month, about Jan. 31, 1912, is granted Lieut. Col. George E. Landers, C.A.C. (Jan. 24, D.G.)

Leave for fourteen days, about Feb. 18, 1912, is granted 1st Lieut. Jacob Frank, C.A.C. (Feb. 3, D.E.)

Master Gun. John F. Steffy, C.A.C., Fort Caswell, N.C., will be sent on the first available transport to Fort Ruger, Hawaii, for duty. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Master Gun. Warren B. Manter, C.A.C., will be sent to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty. (Feb. 8, War D.)

Col. William C. Rafferty, C.A.C., is relieved from the command of Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and the Artillery District of New London, May 1, 1912, and will then report in person to the commanding general, Eastern Division, for duty as coast defense officer of that division. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., is relieved from the command of Fort Howard, Md., and of the Artillery District of Baltimore, May 1, 1912, and will then repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for temporary duty in his office. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty as military attaché, Tokio, Japan, and upon the arrival of his successor at Tokio will report in person to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Manila Bay, for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Lieut. Col. John D. Barrette, C.A.C., is relieved from duty as coast defense officer, Eastern Division, to take effect May 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort Howard, Md., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of Baltimore. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, and from duty in Washington, May 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of New London. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major George Blakely, C.A.C., is relieved from duty as acting inspector general, Western Division, to take effect May 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort Rosecrans, Cal., and assume command of that post and of the Artillery District of San Diego. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major George H. McManus, C.A.C., is detailed as acting inspector general, to take effect May 2, 1912. He is relieved from the command of Fort Rosecrans, Cal., and of the Artillery District of San Diego, to take effect on the date specified, and will then proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty as inspector general, Western Division. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major William P. Pence, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., to take effect July 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major Edwin Landon, C.A.C., is relieved from duty as assistant coast defense officer, Eastern Division, to take effect April 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Major James M. Williams, C.A.C., relieved from duty at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to take effect April 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as assistant coast defense officer, Eastern Division. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. Robert H. G. Kelton, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect July 1, 1912. Captain Kelton is assigned to the 7th Company, C.A.C., to take effect July 2, 1912, and will then join the company to which he is assigned. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. Harry P. Wilbur, C.A.C., is transferred from the 159th Company to the 38th Company, C.A.C., May 1, 1912, and will then join company to which he is transferred. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. Clifton C. Carter, C.A.C., is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect May 1, 1912, and is assigned from that date to the 159th Company, C.A.C. He will join the company to which assigned. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. Henry B. Clark, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect March 10, 1912. Captain Clark is assigned to the 144th Company, C.A.C., March 11, 1912, and will then join company to which assigned. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. Jay P. Hopkins, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., July 1, 1912, and is assigned from that date to the 74th Company. He will join company. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. Edward D. Powers, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.D., to take effect July 2, 1912. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. Edwin C. Long, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Q.M.D., to take effect July 1, 1912. Captain Long is assigned to the 86th Company, C.A.C., to take effect July 2, 1912, and will then join the company to which he is assigned. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. John O. Steger, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., July 1, 1912, and is assigned from that date to the 12th Company. He will join the company to which assigned. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. Frank T. Hines, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect March 11, 1912. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Capt. Benjamin H. Kerfoot, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect July 2, 1912. (Feb. 12, War D.)

First Lieut. Chauncey L. Fenton, C.A.C., is relieved from duty as professor of military science and tactics, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, to take effect July 1, 1912, and is attached from that date to the 128th Co. He will on the date specified join the company to which he is attached. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The name of Lieut. Col. Eugene T. Wilson, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect May 2, 1912, and the name of Lieut. Col. John D. Barrette, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, to take effect May 1. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The name of Major George H. McManus, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers May 2, 1912, and the name of Major George Blakely, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, to take effect May 1, 1912. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The name of Major James M. Williams, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect April 2, 1912, and the name of Major Edwin Landon, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, to take effect April 1, 1912. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The name of Capt. Clarence B. Smith, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect May 2, 1912, and the name of Capt. Clifton C. Carter, C.A.C., is removed therefrom, to take effect May 1. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: First Lieut. Eli E. Bennett, now unassigned, is assigned to the 162d Company. Second Lieut. Henry N. Sumner is relieved from assignment to the 162d Company and placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the commanding officer, Artillery District of Tampa, for assignment to duty on his staff. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Sergt. Major Edgar C. Athey, junior grade, C.A.C. (appointed Feb. 10, 1912, from sergeant, 49th Co., C.A.C.), now at Fort Williams, Maine, will be sent to Fort Mott, N.J., for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Willis C. Metcalf, C.A.C. (Feb. 13, War D.)

First Lieut. Louis L. Pendleton, C.A.C., is detailed for duty in connection with the military survey of Luzon, vice 1st Lieut. Monte J. Hickok, C.A.C., sick in Division Hospital hereby relieved. Lieutenant Pendleton will proceed to Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija, for duty, with station in Manila. (Dec. 23, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. George M. Peek, C.A.C., and he is authorized to leave the division about Jan. 15, 1912. (Dec. 11, Phil. D.)

Chief Trumpeter Edward J. Simpson, 5th band, C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Fireman John F. Gorman, C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 12, War D.)

The following promotions of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are announced:

Lieut. Col. Thomas Ridgway promoted colonel, rank Jan. 17, 1912, assigned to 62d Co.

Major Morris K. Barroll promoted lieutenant colonel, rank Jan. 17, 1912, assigned to 62d Co.

Capt. George A. Nugent promoted major, rank Jan. 17, 1912, assigned to 62d Co.

First Lieut. Harry L. Morse promoted captain, rank Jan. 17, 1912, assigned to 62d Co.

Second Lieut. Thomas J. Cecil promoted first lieutenant, rank Jan. 17, 1912, assigned to 62d Co.

Colonel Ridgway will remain on duty at his present station. Lieutenant Colonel Barroll upon the expiration of his present leave of absence will remain on temporary duty at Fort Hancock, N.J.

Major Nugent will remain on temporary duty at the Army War College until July 1, 1912, and will then proceed to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty.

Captain Morse will remain on duty at his present station.

Lieutenant Cecil will proceed to join the company to which he is assigned. (Feb. 12, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Capt. Robert McCleave, 2d Inf., will proceed to the places herein specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of Iowa Militia: Des Moines, Eagle Grove, Cedar Falls, Waterloo, Independence, Manchester, Cedar Rapids, Vinton, Tipton, Clinton, Dubuque, Waukon, Charles City, Oskaloosa, Grinnell, Iowa City, Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Burlington, Fort Madison, Keokuk, Centerville, Ottumwa, Ames, Des Moines, Winterset, Des Moines, Knoxville, Chariton, Corning, Villisca, Clarinda, Red Oak, Shenandoah, Council Bluffs and Des Moines. (Feb. 3, Cen. D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

First Lieut. Henry Hossfeld, 3d Inf., upon his arrival in the United States with his regiment, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. Jason M. Walling, 3d Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division on or about the date of departure of his regiment from Manila for the United States. (Dec. 8, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 2d Lieut. Marion O. French, 3d Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about the date of departure of his regiment from Manila for the United States. (Dec. 8, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. Ursa M. Diller, 3d Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about the date of departure of his regiment from Manila for the United States. (Dec. 9, Phil. D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

First Sergt. Mason Kimball, Co. A, 7th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list, and will repair to his home. (Feb. 9, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Lieut. Hunter Harris, 9th Inf., aid, is relieved from further duty as Q.M., headquarters Department of the Visayas. (Dec. 21, D.V.)

Major Waldo E. Ayer, 9th Inf., will proceed to the places herein specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of Kansas Militia: Topeka, Burlingame, Emporia, Newton, Hutchinson, Garden City, Larned, Wichita, Winfield, Independence, Coffeyville, Fredonia, Yates Center, Burlington, Iola, Fort Scott, Paola, Lawrence, Manhattan, Clay Center, Salina, Ellsworth, Osborne, Holton and Hiawatha. (Feb. 3, Cen. D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, upon his relief from duty at Parkersburg, W. Va., is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. Swartz, 10th Inf., recruiting officer. (Feb. 13, War D.)

Leave for one month, about April 20, 1912, is granted 2d Lieut. Mason W. Gray, jr., 10th Inf. (Feb. 10, E. Div.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf., will proceed to the places herein specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of the Michigan Militia: Owosso, Ionia, Big Rapids, Muskegon, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Jackson, Coldwater, Adrian, Monroe, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Detroit, Pontiac, Port Huron, Flint, Saginaw, Bay City, Alpena, Cheboygan, Sault Ste. Marie, Houghton, Menominee, Manistee and Lansing. (Jan. 29, Cen. D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Emile V. Cutrer, 11th Inf., is extended seven days. (Jan. 31, Cen. D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about Jan. 23, 1912. (Dec. 13, Phil. D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Capt. Charles H. Danforth, 16th Inf., will proceed to the places herein specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of Louisiana Militia: New Orleans, Gretna, Amite City, Baton Rouge, St. Francisville, Opelousas, Breaux Bridge, Lafayette, Lake Charles, Leesville, Shreveport, Ruston, Monroe and Natchitoches. (Feb. 3, Cen. D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Major Frederic D. Evans, 17th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, to take effect March 2, 1912, vice Major Frederic Perkins, A.G., who is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect March 1, 1912. (Feb. 10, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

G.O. 15, FEB. 10, 1912, 18TH U.S. INF. Orders having been received detailing Capt. Harry A. Hegeman, 18th Inf., for duty in the Quartermaster's Department, he is relieved as quartermaster of the regiment. Capt. James H. Como, 18th Inf., is appointed quartermaster of the regiment. Capt. Harry S. Howland, 18th Inf., is assigned to Co. K, at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Capt. Alexander E. Williams, 19th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and will join his regiment in the Philippines. (Feb. 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Gilbert M. Allen, 19th Inf., will proceed to Manila, accompanying 1st Lieut. Calvert L. Davenport, 19th Inf., to the Division Hospital. (Dec. 27, D.V.)

Major Arthur Johnson, 19th Inf., will proceed to the places herein specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of Minnesota Militia: St. Peter, Redwood Falls, Madison, Anoka, Princeton, Olivia, Zumbrota, Northfield, Stillwater, Crookston, Red Wing, Winona, Owatonna, Austin, Faribault, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Hibbing, Eveleth, New Ulm, Mankato, Worthington, Fairmont, Camp Lakeview and Minneapolis. (Feb. 3, Cen. D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

First Lieut. Robert T. Phinney, 21st Inf., having been discharged from the Division Hospital, Manila, will rejoin proper station. (Dec. 30, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. William R. Scott, 21st Inf., from duty at Camp John Hay, Benguet, and will join the company to which assigned by his regimental commander. (Dec. 30, Phil. D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.

The name of 1st Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, 26th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Feb. 9, 1912, and the name of 1st Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, Inf., is removed therefrom. (Feb. 9, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Capt. Dana T. Merrill, 28th Inf., will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for the purpose of conferring with the officer in charge of Militia affairs at headquarters, Eastern Division, in regard to the participation of the Militia with the Regular Army in joint maneuvers and camps of instruction during the coming summer. (Feb. 13, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. McCLEURE.

The resignation by Capt. James D. Reams, 30th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 8, 1912. (Feb. 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest, 30th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Kentucky Military Institute, and will proceed at once to Eau Gallie, Fla., relieving 1st Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, Infantry, who will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and report in person to Brig. Gen. William W. Wotch, U.S.A., for appointment and duty as aid on his staff. (Feb. 8, War D.)

INFANTRY DETACHED.

First Lieut. Harry D. Mitchell, Infantry, is removed from the list of detached officers. (Feb. 9, War D.)

INFANTRY UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. Converse R. Lewis, Infantry, will proceed to the places herein specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of the Arkansas Militia: Beebe, McCrory, Black Rock, Piggott, Blytheville, Lonoke, Hope, Prescott, Arkadelphia, El Dorado, Warren and Little Rock. (Jan. 31, Cen. D.)

First Lieut. Edward J. Moran, Infantry, will proceed to the places herein specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of Militia of Iowa: Sioux City, Ida Grove, Carroll, Boone, Webster City, Fort Dodge, Mason City, Emmetsburg, Sheldon and Cherokee. (Jan. 30, Cen. D.)

First Lieut. Edward J. Moran, Infantry, will proceed to the places herein specified for the purpose of making the

annual inspection of organizations of South Dakota Militia: Red Field, Falkton, Lemmon, Aberdeen, Pierre, Sturgis, Highmore, Brookings, Madison, Wessington Springs, Mitchell, Yankton, Sioux Falls, Canton and Watertown. (Feb. 3, Cen. D.)

Capt. Charles D. Herron, Infantry, will proceed to the places herein specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of the Indiana Militia: New Castle, Anderson, Muncie, Winchester, Portland, Fort Wayne, Columbia City, Auburn, Albion, Angola, Goshen, Elkhart, South Bend, Plymouth, Warsaw, Peru, Kennesaw, Monticello, Marion, Kokomo, Lebanon, Crawfordsville, Terre Haute, Washington, Vincennes, Mt. Vernon, Evansville, New Albany, Jeffersonville, Madison, Bloomington, Spencer, Martinsville, Franklin and Indianapolis. (Feb. 3, Cen. D.)

Capt. James Justice, Infantry, will proceed to the places herein specified for the purpose of making the annual inspection of organizations of Texas Militia: Waco, Hillsboro, Hubbard, Corsicana, Athens, Kaufman, Terrell and Dallas. (Feb. 3, Cen. D.)

INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry are announced:

First Lieut. Walter Harvey, 22d Inf., promoted to captain, rank Jan. 18, 1912, assigned to 14th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Donald J. McLachlan, 14th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 18, 1912, assigned to 22d Infantry. Captain Harvey will join the company to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 10, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave to include July 4, 1912, with permission to return to the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Andrew J. Conroy, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division on or about Feb. 15, 1912. (Dec. 23, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months and twenty days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Carl L. Stone, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division on or about Feb. 15, 1912. (Dec. 12, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Ernest E. Farrow, P.S., is transferred from the 35th to the 20th Company, P.S. First Lieut. Edward Parfit, P.S., recently promoted, is assigned to the 35th Company, P.S. (Dec. 15, Phil. D.)

The following transfers and assignment of first lieutenants, Philippine Scouts, are made: Patrick McNally from the 51st Company to unassigned; Edwin H. Rackley, recently promoted, to the 51st Company. Lieutenant Rackley will join the company to which assigned. (Dec. 14, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months and twenty days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. Edwin L. Zinn, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about April 15, 1912. (Dec. 16, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months and twenty days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 1st Lieut. Seth L. Wade, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about March 15, 1912. (Dec. 16, Phil. D.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Major Alvord Van P. Anderson, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about Feb. 28, 1912. (Dec. 14, Phil. D.)

Under exceptional circumstances leave to include June 4, 1912, with permission to return to the United States, is granted Major Alvord Van P. Anderson, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division about Feb. 14, 1912. (Dec. 27, Phil. D.)

The following transfers of officers of the 7th Battalion, Philippine Scouts, are ordered: First Lieut. Ygnacio Abelino from the 7th to the 11th Company; 1st Lieut. Hugh M. Rimmer from the 11th to the 7th Company; 2d Lieut. James M. White from the 7th Company to unassigned, with a view to his appointment as battalion Q.M. and C.S.; vice 2d Lieut. William P. Kelleher, who is assigned to the 10th Company. (Dec. 27, Phil. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave for five days, about Feb. 17, 1912, is granted Capt. Robert C. Williams, retired, recruiting officer. (Feb. 13, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are ordered to take effect this date: Capt. Harry S. Howland from the 18th Infantry to the 16th Infantry; Capt. Gideon H. Williams from the 16th Infantry to the 18th Infantry. Captain Howard will report at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for duty pending the arrival of the 16th Infantry at that station, when he will join his company. (Feb. 9, War D.)

ARMY BOARDS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Omaha, Neb., from time to time at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, Col. William C. Buttler, 4th Inf., Lieut. Col. John E. Baxter, D.Q.M.G.; Major Harry L. Gilchrist, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Howard Clarke, M.C. Recorder, 1st Lieut. John K. Cowan, 4th Inf. (Feb. 12, War D.)

A board is appointed to meet for the examination of captains of Infantry to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf.; Col. Millard F. Waltz, 19th Inf.; Major Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf.; Capt. Henry F. Pipes, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Coburn, jr., M.C. (Dec. 22, Phil. D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet for the examination of lieutenants of Infantry for promotion. Detail: Major Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf.; Capt. Berkeley Enoch, 19th Inf.; James M. Graham, 19th Inf., and Haywood S. Hansell, M.C.; 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Woodson, M.C. (Dec. 22, Phil. D.)

An examining board to consist of Major Ulysses G. Worriow, Capt. Norman E. Cook, Capt. Robert L. Moseley, P.S., 1st Lieut. Daniel P. Card, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Floyd Kramer, M.C., will meet at Fort Corcoran Island, Dec. 28, 1911, for the examination of Philippine Scout officers for reappointment (or promotion). (Dec. 9, Phil. D.)

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 5, 1912. Detail: Col. Noel S. Bishop, Cav.; Lieut. Col. Charles Wilcox, M.C.; Lieut. Col. Walter H. Chatfield, 27th Inf.; Majors John E. McDowell, 15th Cav., Edmund Wittenmeyer, 1st Inf., William R. Dashiell, 27th Inf., Charles C. Clark, 27th Inf., Capt. Michael M. McNamee, 15th Cav., Walter T. Bates, 27th Inf., Benjamin J. Tillman, 27th Inf., Ralph B. Parrott, 27th Inf., Casper W. Cole, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, 15th Cav., judge advocate. (Jan. 29, Cen. D.)

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 6, 1912. Detail: Col. Noel S. Bishop, Cav., Major William R. Dashiell, 27th Inf., Capt. Walter T. Bates, 27th Inf., Capt. Ralph B. Parrott, 27th Inf., Capt. Edmund R. Tompkins, 15th Cav., 1st Lieut. Taylor M. Reagan, 15th Cav., John McE. Prayn, 27th Inf., Henry S. Brinkerhoff, jr., 27th Inf., Rodrick Dew, 19th Inf., and Charles S. Hoyt, 15th Cav., 2d Lieut. Joseph Plassmeyer, jr., 15th Cav., Joseph S. Leonard, 27th Inf., James A. Stevens, 27th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Byard Sneed, 27th Inf., judge advocate. (Jan. 30, Cen. D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Duane, 20th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Walter O. Bowman, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Herndon Sharp, 18th Inf. (Feb. 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. Walter R. Taliaferro, 21st Inf., Wentworth H. Moss, 3d Inf., and Harry D. Chamberlain, 7th Cav., will proceed about Dec. 18, 1911, to Laguianino, Tayabas, for duty in connection with the military survey of Luzon, with station in Manila. (Dec. 13, Phil. D.)

Acting 1st Sergt. James H. Rollings, Military Academy Detachment of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order at the post at which he is then serving, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 13, War D.)

The following officers will proceed about Dec. 15, 1911, to the places indicated below, for duty in connection with the military survey of Luzon, with station in Manila: To Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija—First Lieut. Monte J. Hickok, C.A.C., Russell James, 3d Inf., William M. Archer, jr., M.R.C., 2d Lieut. John W. Simons, jr., 6th Inf., Spencer M. Smith, 19th Inf., Elbert E. Farman, jr., 8th Cav., John P. Landis, 7th Inf., To Tanay, Rizal—First Lieut. Robert L. Mendor, 9th Inf., 1st Lieut. Edmund C. Waddell, 19th Inf., 2d Lieut. Philip Gordon, 2d Cav., Everett Collins, 14th Cav., John P. Lucas, 14th Cav., and Wilfrid M. Blunt, 8th Cav., To Santolan, Rizal—First Lieut. Edgar F. Haines, M.R.C., 2d Lieut. Harry D. Chamberlain, 7th Cav. (Dec. 12, Phil. D.)

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 5, 1912.

Capt. H. L. Threlkeld has been very ill of pneumonia at the Letterman General Hospital. Colonel Finley is at home, convalescent after an operation for appendicitis at the Letterman Hospital. Major O'Neil suffered a painful sprain of the knee while out riding recently. Capt. and Mrs. George Connolly and children and Miss Gibbons are spending a month in Southern California. Miss Wuest is visiting in the East. Col. and Mrs. E. M. Hollister have returned to their home in Santa Barbara, after spending several weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Wisser.

Col. John C. W. Brooks, of Fort Baker, who has retired after thirty years' service, and has leave until May 31, expects to make his home in Berkeley, and engage in business in San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Leonard T. Waldron, at Fort Baker for the past two years, joined this garrison Saturday and are occupying the quarters recently vacated by Major Ashburn. Mrs. Sebring Megill has returned home after an operation for appendicitis at the General Hospital. Mrs. Kenney J. Hampton has been ill.

The California Historical Landmark Society has instituted a campaign against the razing of the Presidio Club, one of the oldest adobe buildings in the state, and mentioned in histories written by Bancroft, de Mofras, Langsdorff, Vancouver, Kotzebue and others. Congressmen Kahn and Knowlton have been requested to try to influence the War Department to change its plans, which contemplate the destruction of the historic landmark, in order to make way for modern buildings.

Capt. F. B. Shaw, 30th Inf., who transferred with Capt. William L. Reed, 8th Inf., left on the Sherman to-day to join the 8th, en route to the Philippines. Mrs. Shaw, who has been a patient at the General Hospital for ten days, was able to accompany him. Mrs. Charles B. Clarke gave the youngsters of the post two wonderfully delightful lunches, Saturday, Jan. 20, in honor of the fifth birthday of her son, Joe. The small guests who enjoyed every moment of the party were Misses Marion Shaw, Eileen Connolly, Catherine Crissey, Marion Grimes, Katherine and Margaret Megill, Marion Johnson and Violet Reams and Masters Kenney Hampton, Danner Knowlton, George Connolly, Billy Chambers and Sammy Davis.

The Five Hundred Club was entertained by Mrs. Fisher at her father's home, 2230 Broadway, Jan. 23. The prizes, silk hose, were won by Mrs. Furnival and Mrs. Johnson. A most attractive dinner was given by Col. and Mrs. McClure on Friday, Jan. 26, for Major and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Bond, Capt. and Mrs. Carleton and Lieut. and Mrs. Potter. Mrs. Sage was hostess at an exceedingly pretty bridge-tea Saturday, Jan. 27. A cut glass bowl was won by Mrs. Brewer, a vase by Mrs. Wheeler, and the consolation prize, an after dinner cup and saucer, by Mrs. Knowlton. Others present were Mesdames Wisser, McClure, Frick, Waterman, Forsythe, Davis, Hampton, Brooks, Carleton, Danner, Bennett, Potter, Johnson, Borda, McClure and Misses Seelye and Muir.

Quite a number from this post attended the ball given by the California Grays at the Fairmont Saturday evening, Jan. 27. A delightful bridge-tea was given by Mrs. Waterman Tuesday, Jan. 30. A cut glass bowl was won by Mrs. Bennett, daintily embroidered towels by Mrs. Brooke and Miss Seelye and the consolation prize, a traveling case, by Miss Largin. Other guests were Mesdames Wisser, Frick, Von Schrader, Hampton, Hughes, Powell, Waldron, Clarke, McCaskey, Wheeler, Johnson, Potter, Welsh, Carleton, Alleyne von Schrader, Paine, Nones, Forsythe, and Miss Troup.

Capt. William L. Reed from Presidio of Monterey has joined the 30th Infantry and is occupying the quarters vacated by Captain Shaw. The "round-the-world" tourists who came in on the Cleveland Feb. 1, were the honored guests of San Francisco last Friday when, in automobiles, they were shown the wonders of the Phoenix-like Panama-Pacific Exposition city. One of the most impressive sights shown them was the grand full dress review and parade of the troops here, in which the entire provisional regiment of Coast Artillery and the 30th Infantry took part.

Lieut. W. H. Anderson, 30th Inf., and Miss Ada Louise Armstrong, daughter of Mr. George Robert Armstrong, residing at the Gables, San Francisco, were married at St. Luke's, at five o'clock Thursday afternoon, Feb. 1. Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st Cav., was married at Riverside, Cal., Thursday, Feb. 1, to Miss Velina Gove Cook, daughter of Mr. Thomas A. Cook, and sister of Lieut. Thomas C. Cook, C.A.C., stationed at Alcatraz. The preceding week Captain Murphy was host at a dinner to the officers of his regiment, who united in congratulating the gallant knight of the sword on his defeat by the little champion of the bow and arrow. Capt. and Mrs. Murphy will be at home to friends after March 1 at the Presidio.

A Leap Year hop will be given the evening of Feb. 14 by the ladies of this post. The remodeling of the hop room will be completed by that date, and the increased space will be an additional factor of the evening's enjoyment, as it is expected 250 guests will be present. The committee in charge is composed of Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Frick, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Hampton, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Knowlton and Mrs. Johnson.

In celebration of the organization of the regiment, Feb. 2, 1901, the officers of the 30th Infantry gave their annual dinner last Friday evening at seven o'clock at Tait's. While they were thus engaged, some of the ladies of the regiment attended the theater and met the officers at supper afterward. Others were guests of Mrs. Carleton at a delightful feast of good things preceding an evening at bridge, at which Mrs. Johnson won the prize, a bonbon basket of cut glass. Others enjoying Mrs. Carleton's hospitality were Mesdames Sage, Hampton, Brooke, Nolan, Bennett, Potter, Bond and Johnson. Major and Mrs. Davis gave a pretty supper Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Knight, Lieut. and Mrs. Hines and Lieut. and Mrs. Hardaway, Miss Harrison and Major Bottoms.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1912.

Major and Mrs. Hess gave a beautiful dinner party on Feb. 1 for Mrs. Williams, Miss Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton and Captain Sevier. On Friday, Feb. 2, Mrs. Jenkins entertained at bridge in honor of the young ladies visiting the post, Miss Holt and Miss Capron. There were four tables and the winner at each table was presented with an exquisite lingerie card case, while to the guests of honor beautiful corsage bouquets of orchids and ferns were given. After the game the guests assembled around the daffodil decorated table in the dining room, where delicious refreshments were served. Mrs. Kerrick, of Fort Wadsworth, pouring coffee and Mrs. Williams pouring tea. The guests were Mrs. Williams, Miss Holt, Mrs. Hess, Mrs. Phisterer, Miss Capron, Mrs. Ansell, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Oldfield, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Feeter, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wildrick, Mrs. Pendleton, Miss Willie, Mrs. Kerrick, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Webster, of Brooklyn. That night a number of the officers and ladies attended the hop at Fort Hancock, going down on the steamer General Harvey Brown, which had to break its way through the ice both landing at and leaving that post.

After the bowling Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer served a delicious supper to those bowling. Mr. and Mrs. Capron, of Booneville, N.Y., arrived in the morning to visit their cousins, Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer. Mrs. McKie arrived Sunday from Washington to join her husband, Lieutenant McKie, who is stationed here. Dr. and Mrs. Hanson visited the post this week to pick out quarters. Dr. Hanson having been married since leaving the post on leave in October.

Major Hess left Friday, Feb. 9, on an inspection tour of the Pennsylvania N.G. Mrs. Hess has with her Mrs. Fenton, of Buffalo, who arrived Feb. 13. Capt. and Mrs. Phisterer entertained Monday night in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Capron. Bridge was played. The guests were Major and Mrs. Williams, Miss Holt, Mrs. Hess, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Wildrick, Mrs. Feeter, Mrs. White and Mr. Pirie. Mrs. Feeter won a silver picture frame, Major Williams a book, while the consolations, packs of cards, went to Mrs. Wildrick and Mr. Pirie. A beautiful lace handkerchief was given to the guest of honor, Mrs. Capron.

Colonel White was guest at the Lincoln dinner given by the Union League Club in Brooklyn on Monday, Feb. 12. Mr. William Nichols, of Nashville, spent the past week with Captain Sevier.

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(of ten submitted in competition) on: "The military
education of the youth of the country for a period of at
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spirit of the country for the national defense." Also
the silver medal, life membership and first honorable
mention to Capt. Joseph Frazier, 14th Inf., and second
honorable mention to Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th
Cav., for essays on the same subject.The War Department has under consideration a plan
for the detailing of fifteen or twenty of the Army's crack
shots to participate in the tryout for the teams that are
to be sent to the international shoots at Buenos Ayres
and Stockholm, Sweden. This can be done at a com-
paratively small expense to the Department, as the
Government will only be required to pay the expenses
of its entries for the tryout match, which takes place at
Winthrop, Md. If any of the Army marksmen should
win places on the international team their expenses on
the trip abroad will be paid by the National Rifle Asso-
ciation. Members of the team from the Army would be
given a furlough or leave of absence during their stay
abroad. No one will be detailed by the War Department
for these places except upon his own application, as
service with the rifle team would not be military duty.As a result of the experiment with the new system
of correspondence for the Army its adoption has been
recommended by Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, com-
manding the Eastern Division, and by Brig. Gen. Tasker
H. Bliss, commanding the Department of the East. Of
the forty-eight officers at Fort Myer and Washington
Barracks who used the new system thirty-eight reported
favorably upon it. Even the remaining ten were not
opposed to a change in the system of correspondence
and made some valuable suggestions, which will be in-
corporated in the final revision now being made by the
War Department. As soon as this is completed it will
be extended to the entire Service.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1912.

THE CASE OF GENERAL AINSWORTH.It is to be hoped that the drastic action taken by the
President in the case of Adjutant General Ainsworth will
restore harmony to the counsels of the War Department.
The attempt to make it appear that the question con-
cerning General Ainsworth was merely a matter in dis-
pute between two ambitious Army officers was wholly
misleading. The Adjutant General has shown an extraor-
dinary incapacity to agree with anybody, except possibly
himself. Instead of cordially co-operating, as he should
have done, with plans for improving the Army, which had
been decided upon as wise by his superiors, General Ains-
worth has sought in every way to obstruct them and to
bring distraction and confusion into Army counsels, as
he has unfortunately succeeded in doing, to a lamentable
extent. He has used the influence with Congress, ac-
quired by methods not strictly in the line of military sub-
ordination, to thwart the purposes of the War Depart-
ment and the Administration of which he formed a part.The insubordinate action which has finally brought
General Ainsworth to grief would appear to have been
taken in reliance upon his supposed influence with Con-
gress. The President has acted the part of wisdom in
"calling his bluff," and it is expected that the advantage
thus obtained will be pushed to the full limit of military
possibilities under the law.General Ainsworth has done excellent service in a
clerical and administrative capacity, but he appears to
lack altogether the spirit of military subordination and
devotion to the interests of the military service which
constitutes the true soldier. This is not strange, since
at no time in his life has he ever had the experience of
the soldier. Every man who enters the Army, save by
the gate of the Military Academy, or by service in
the ranks as an enlisted man, must necessarily have
acquired his previous training in some other school than
that of the Army. Whether that training has been
gained in the practice of the law, as in the case of
General Scott and others; as a merchant, as in the case
of many; or in the study and practice of medicine, as
is the case with General Wood and General Ainsworth,
is a matter of indifference. The essential fact is whether
the candidate for military honors has "the heart of a
soldier" and is capable, with proper experience and
training, of becoming an integral part of a profession
which in its best expression is one of the noblest to
which men can devote their lives. There should be no
place in the Army for a man who is disposed to
subordinate to his own ambition or to his own pride of
opinion the interests of a Service whose every instinct
should be that of patriotism, duty and self-sacrifice.
God forbid that the time should ever come when the
Army of the United States is controlled by the clerical
spirit. It was not without reason that the warrior of old
held the scrivener in low esteem.**THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.**The Navy Department's proposed bill to regulate and
increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and
Marine Corps, which appears on page 756 of this issue,
is the result of the deliberations of the Amalgamation
Board and of the Navy Department. The subject has
been carefully considered by the Department for several
years, and the present bill is a scientific settlement of a
question vital to the Navy and to the government. Ex-
tensive and elaborate tables have been prepared comput-
ing the cost of the measure up to 1930. These tables
show conclusively that the per capita cost of the Navy
will be reduced—the taxpayer will get more for his money
—the average cost of the retired list will be enormously
reduced when the bill gets to working normally—facts
that must appeal strongly to the economists. On broader
grounds, however, the mere fact that the bill insures offi-
cers arriving in the proper grades at reasonable ages
should cause it to pass even if it costs more.Efficiency is a business proposition and saves money in
the end even if the initial cost be greater. The ages ar-
rived at in the bill are not so young as obtain in some
navies, but they are a fair compromise, and when the
Navy is called upon to do its work the results will justify
the wisdom of Congress in putting this measure upon the
statutes. The inherent difficulties in a service when a
large number must be kept in the lower grades and only
a few are needed at the top can only be met by "selection
out" or "selection up." The former method has been
adopted in the bill. It leaves the average higher—it pro-
duces no heart burnings in those left. Those that go
take their troubles with them, and officers preserve their
regular places in the Service. It furnishes a healthy in-
centive to make good, to avoid elimination. "Selection
up" may or may not advance the meritorious, but it does
not improve those that are left and it always disgruntles

every one jumped who stays in the Service with his grievances.

The question of "selection for duty" is always in the hands of the Department. Amalgamation of the Construction and Pay Corps may seem startling at first, but it is the logical conclusion of the absorption of the Engineers in the line which has proven successful and which was derided by foreign services. Apart from eliminating friction between the corps it will make a flexibility and efficiency in our Service possessed by no other in the world.

The bill is well entitled "to increase the efficiency of the personnel." The people want and are going to have an efficient Navy—the first great arm of defense—let the Congress study the bill carefully and pass it.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

The value to our future relations with Mexico of the mobilization of our troops on the Rio Grande last spring and summer during the final successful attempts of Madero to install himself upon the ruins of the Diaz régime is seen now when continued activity of anti-Madero rebels has given a certain kind of justification for newspaper reports that the United States meditates intervention. At the time our troops were sent to the Mexican border last spring we did not hesitate to say that it was one of the wisest moves this country could make to convince the Mexicans of our good feeling and friendliness. Instead of the presence of our soldiers being a menace to the Mexicans, we insisted it would eventually prove to our southern neighbors our good intentions. So it seems to be turning out now, when every day gives birth to a new canard about intervention. The Mexicans having seen our Army in force for many months last year encamped within a stone's throw of their country and not trespassing upon their soil, when conditions were as grave as they have been since the inauguration of President Madero, hardly need avowments now that we have no desire to intrude upon them and send troops within their borders. The time to do that, they can readily see, was last spring when Mexican bullets were falling upon American soil and wounding American citizens in the peaceful pursuits of business.

Another lesson taught to the Mexicans by the 1911 mobilization was that this country is able on a few hours' notice to throw upon the Rio Grande border a military force able to enforce any demands this country may deem itself justified in making to protect the lives and property of Americans resident in Mexico. These American interests are without doubt safer to-day because of the concentration of our Army in Texas last year, so that there seems to be at this writing less danger of intervention than there was exactly a year ago when the American Minister in the City of Mexico was warning President Taft of the unsettled conditions of affairs in the Diaz republic and the ill-feeling toward residents from the United States. President Madero, probably better than anyone else, knows that in certain circumstances involving grave danger to the lives and property not only of citizens of the United States but also of other countries, the Government at Washington would be in duty bound to take action to minimize that danger even if forced to go to the length of sending troops into Mexico, and it is gratifying to look back upon last year's mobilization of our Army as an assurance to Mexico that the temptation would have to be strong indeed to induce us to take such a step. Therefore the announcement which Secretary of State Knox is said to have made to the Mexican government that we cherish no designs of intervention was in a sense supererogatory and a testimonial more to the susceptibility of the Mexicans to newspaper sensationalism than to the pacific intentions of our Government.

That foreign nations are keeping a close watch upon the troubles in Mexico was made apparent on Feb. 13 when the German cruiser Bremen arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, the intention of her commander being, it was said, to proceed to Mexico City to pay his respects to President Madero. The reported murder of a prominent German ranch owner at El Provenir, Mexico, has attracted much attention in Berlin, Germany, to the conditions of lawlessness prevailing in certain parts of Mexico and to the possibility of the ultimate necessity of some strong governing power asserting itself in the country to protect the interests of foreigners living there. Since the United States has taken the ground that no European Power shall be allowed to send troops into American republics, it is believed on the Continent that it may finally devolve upon the United States to assume the rôle of general protector of all foreigners in Mexico even though such a mission should make armed intervention necessary. It is pointed out, not without a strong show of reason, that if it has been necessary for the United States to intervene in Cuba to preserve order more in the interests of republican institutions than to protect American life and property, it may become still more incumbent upon us to employ equally vigorous methods in Mexico if individual personal rights are flagrantly trespassed upon in defiance of the pledges of the Mexican Government guaranteeing safety to all foreigners abiding under the Mexican flag and in denial of the asseverations of the Madero government that it is able to preserve law and order.

The projected visit of Secretary Knox to the republics south of us, after the manner of Mr. Root's trip to South America some years ago, ought to do much in fostering still more amicable relations between the United States and her small southern sisters and in convincing them that their prosperity and their continued

identity are not the least of the international concerns of the great northern republic. A decided change for the better in the attitude of South Americans was noticed after the visit of Secretary Root and there is every reason to believe that a similarly gratifying result will attend the proposed journey of Mr. Knox. That a few hot-headed Mexicans have caught some of the suspicion existing in little countries like Honduras and Nicaragua that this country casts a covetous eye upon them and have been able to arouse in Mexico distrust of the United States is wholly within the limits of probability, and the good effect of Mr. Knox's trip may be reflected in the disappearance of this feeling in Mexico and in the growth of a general confidence in the sincere sympathy of the Americans with every worthy national aspiration of the Mexican people.

THE SUMMER'S JOINT MANEUVERS.

This year's joint maneuvers will be conducted by the division commanders. Already the maneuvers to take place in the Western Division have been turned over to its commanders, who will be given full authority to control them. As soon as the War Department can arrange for the distribution of the funds appropriated for the maneuvers the work of directing them will be placed in the hands of the commanders of the Central and Eastern Divisions. This new policy will make the division commanders responsible for the work done in all camps this summer.

The details for this summer's maneuvers are now being worked out by the Division of Militia Affairs and division commanders. Some delays occur in making out the final schedules on account of the tardiness of the Militia authorities of the various states in replying to inquiries sent out by the War Department. Most of the states in the Western Division have replied, but there is considerable to be arranged in the Central and Eastern Divisions. In the main the plan proposed by the War Department, which was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, will be followed:

It has been decided since the publication of the original plans to hold a joint maneuver in Ohio. Part of the 26th Infantry will participate in the Ohio maneuvers, and the balance of the regiment will join with the Michigan Militia in its joint maneuvers. Instead of going to the Pacific coast the Montana Militia will hold joint maneuvers at Fort William Henry Harrison. The Militia of Arizona and New Mexico will also hold joint maneuvers instead of joining in the Pacific coast maneuvers as originally planned. The Arkansas Militia will hold joint maneuvers with the regulars at Fort Logan H. Roots. The Regulars stationed at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, reinforced by the Militia of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, will conduct a maneuver campaign. This will be one of the largest exercises in the country. The Militia of North and South Dakota will go to Sparta, Wis., to join in maneuvers with the Regular troops from Forts Sheridan and Snelling. The troops at Fort Benjamin Harrison will be reinforced by the entire Militia of the state of Indiana. It has not yet been decided what troops will be detailed to join the Pennsylvania Militia in its state maneuvers. It is probable that the troops from Fort Myer will participate in the Pennsylvania joint maneuvers. The Militia of New York and New Jersey will participate in the big maneuver around New York. A good part of the mobile Army of the Department of the East will take part in this campaign. The states in the Department of the Gulf will re-enforce the Regular troops at Camp Oglethorpe, Ga.

More than ordinary interest will be taken in this year's field service of the Army because the new Infantry Drill Regulations will then receive their first service test. Very few objections have been made to the regulations and not many amendments have been suggested during this winter by officers who have been studying the new regulations. But it is expected that some weaknesses may be developed when they are given their service test. Officers are especially interested in how the combat firing sections will work out in this summer's maneuvers.

After a thorough examination into the subject of efficiency reports for officers by the General Board, the Navy Department has prepared a new form for the semi-annual report on the fitness of officers which is now in press and will be issued in time for the reports made out March 31. This new form is in two parts, the first part to be filled out by the officer who is reported upon. He is there given an opportunity to state any professional or scientific study or pursuit that he has followed outside of those necessary to his regular prescribed naval duties; also any special knowledge or experience acquired outside of naval work, books or essays written, lectures or papers read. The questions in the other part are grouped in headings showing performance of duty, general characteristics, professional qualifications, proficiency in grade, fitness for promotion, health and physique. The report is but little longer than the form hitherto used, and the new arrangement is expected to facilitate the work of making it out. For instance, under professional qualifications there is an enumeration of most of the different kinds of duty performed by Navy officers, and in connection with this list the reporting officers are required to note the ones in which the officer shows more than ordinary ability, or in which he appears at his best. The officer himself is given an opportunity to state his preference in the same regard. This information will be of use in connection with the detail of officers to duty, and will obviate the necessity which has frequently arisen of obtaining such information by direct inquiry. Under fitness for promotion a new question is inserted for use

in the case of officers due for promotion within the next year, as to whether they are considered to have the necessary qualifications for promotion to the next higher grade.

This year's Naval Appropriation bill will probably carry a provision for an increase of 400 enlisted men in the strength of the Marine Corps, as well as an increase of 2,000 in the enlisted strength of the Navy. There will also be a provision appropriating \$175,000 for the establishment of a Marine Corps advance base school at Philadelphia. These facts came out at a hearing given to Major Gen. William P. Biddle, commandant, Marine Corps; Col. George Richards, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Col. Charles L. McCawley, U.S.M.C., by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The members of the committee indicated a very friendly spirit toward the Marine Corps, and the opinion was freely expressed that when the enlisted strength of the Navy was increased by 2,000 the Marine Corps should receive a corresponding increase of 400. Especially was this thought to be true as the Navy Department had decided to turn over all of the advance base work to the Marine Corps. Further to prepare the Marine Corps for this service, it has been practically decided to put a provision in this appropriation for \$175,000 to establish an advance base school at Philadelphia. Another advance base school is to be established on the Pacific coast at a point not yet selected. The disposition of the State Department to call upon the Army and Navy for service in keeping peace in Cuba and Mexico has recently emphasized the importance of developing a force for advance base service. It is generally conceded that the Marine Corps is especially adapted for such work and that more attention should be given to equipping the corps for such service.

Considerable opposition is already developing in the Senate to the provision of the Army Appropriation bill agreed to in the House reducing the strength of the Army by five regiments of Cavalry. Strange as it may seem much of this comes from the Democratic side of the Senate. The influential Democratic Senators seriously question the wisdom of the attempt on the part of the Democratic members of the House to play politics with the Army. It is realized by the Senators that just at this time the Democratic party is treading on dangerous ground when it commits itself to a policy of reducing the strength of the Army. No one knows how soon this country may be called upon to send the Army into Mexico, and at any time trouble is apt to develop in Cuba which will demand the attention of this country. Members of both parties realize that this country really needs a stronger army, and that any reduction of it is fraught with peril to the country. Even the members of the House will hesitate to endorse the reduction when they have had an opportunity to give the subject more consideration, after the matter is submitted to them again when it comes back in a conference report. A great many of them are beginning to hear from their thoughtful and patriotic constituents and this is apt to have an important influence when the final vote is taken.

In spite of the rumors that Italy and Germany are placing 15-inch guns in their new battleships the Navy Department does not intend to change its plans. Ordnance officers who are giving considerable thought to the question have not yet reached the conclusion that 14-inch guns are not the largest that can be used effectively on battleships. It is not a question of the range of guns. Fourteen-inch guns have a range beyond that of fire-control. It has been demonstrated almost to a certainty that a 14-inch gun will pierce the heaviest modern armor at any effective range. The problem which ordnance authorities are being called on to solve is the amount of damage than can be done with the minimum weight of ordnance. The question is being asked whether a ship with ten 14-inch guns would be more effective than the same weight of larger guns.

Capt. John J. Knapp, U.S.N., hydrographer of the Navy Department, on Feb. 13 discussed at considerable length the needs of the Navy in the matter of charts and maps of harbors and channels in a hearing before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. It was asserted by Captain Knapp that \$75,000 was needed in the development of the Navy's plant, and \$10,000 for the purchase of British Admiralty charts of harbors that had not been surveyed by this Government. Captain Knapp explained to the committee that the Navy is now engaged in surveying the channels and harbors in the vicinity of the Panama Canal.

As the result of a hearing given Comdr. W. C. Cole, U.S.N., the House Committee on Naval Affairs will shortly report favorably upon the bill appropriating \$30,000 for the preservation of the battle trophies now stored at the Naval Academy. Commander Cole gave a very interesting display of the trophies to the committee, and convinced it that \$30,000 would be a small expenditure for the preservation of such valuable historical trophies. The committee also agreed to report favorably on the bill for an additional professor to teach Spanish at the Naval Academy.

Disorders in Mexico continue unabated. The State Department is advised the rebels control Chihuahua, except the city of Juarez, and are admitting all sorts of goods at half the regular tariff rates at Palomas. The Mexican government has promised to protect six Americans at Tlahualilino.

SUSPENSION OF GENERAL AINSWORTH.

Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, Adjutant General of the Army, was relieved from duty on Feb. 15 under charges by the Secretary of War, and by order of President Taft. General Ainsworth was directed to remain in Washington awaiting disciplinary measures. Orders for his court-martial are expected to be issued within a few days. The charge will be insubordination, based on derogatory references to the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff and officers of the General Staff which General Ainsworth incorporated into many of his official reports.

The situation in the War Department was apparently brought to a head by a memorandum written by General Ainsworth on Feb. 3, though called for last December, on the proposal of the General Staff to make changes in the form of the muster roll. In this memorandum, called for by the Chief of Staff at the direction of the Secretary of War, General Ainsworth makes statements that are construed by Secretary Stimson as an attack on himself and the Chief of Staff and the officers of the General Staff.

Secretary Stimson went to the White House with the matter and made it an issue with President Taft. The President was told that either General Ainsworth must go or a new Secretary of War must be found. The President immediately directed that General Ainsworth be relieved and held on waiting orders until disciplinary measures could be decided upon. It was also decided that the Adjutant General's office be turned over to Col. H. P. McCain.

Even Presidential politics was overshadowed in Washington by Army affairs when the President relieved Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth from duty in the Adjutant General's office of the War Department, and in the House when Representative Richmond P. Hobson charged the Adjutant General with conspiracy against the Army. Mr. Hobson's declaration that the Adjutant General had been proceeding irregularly in advising Chairman Hay as to the formulation of military legislation created a greater sensation in Congress than the order relieving the Adjutant General, which will result in the trial of General Ainsworth by court-martial. Mr. Hobson's remarks will be found in our report of the debate on the Army bill, page 707.

Fortunately for the Army the charges against the Adjutant General by the Secretary of War are robbed of all political significance through the fearless declarations of Mr. Hobson, a Democratic member of Congress. Mr. Hobson made the attack upon General Ainsworth because he thought that he was, through Chairman Hay, leading the Democratic party into a dangerous policy. Incidentally Mr. Hobson only made public the rumors that have been whispered about the War Department and in Army circles at Washington ever since the Hay bill made its appearance in the House. It had freely been charged that General Ainsworth not only wrote the Hay bill, but the report on it which Chairman Hay submitted to the House. Mr. Hobson asserted that he could prove this conspiracy if he were given time by the House, and up to this writing his challenge has not been accepted by Chairman Hay or his Democratic colleagues.

When Secretary Stimson assumed his present duties he undertook the task of harmonizing the relations between the General Staff and General Ainsworth. After studying the military questions that were pressing for solution by the War Department Secretary Stimson sided with the line of the Army. He endeavored to persuade General Ainsworth to change his attitude on the vital questions affecting the Army, but his good offices were only met with intolerance and insubordination on the part of the Adjutant General.

As indicated by the memorandum of the Secretary of War, printed below, the climax was reached when the Secretary of War asked the Adjutant General for his opinion upon the proposal to abolish the present separate muster roll. This proposal, which was given in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some time ago, was in the line of reducing the paper work of the Army. The Cleveland Efficiency Board found that the War Department was maintaining the most expensive system of correspondence in the government. But even before this the General Staff had been working upon a number of schemes for the reduction of the paper work of the War Department and the Army. But every suggestion of this kind looking toward economy and the relieving of officers of unnecessary paper work was scorned by the Adjutant General. He refused absolutely in his correspondence on the subject to discuss it with calmness and dignity which should be expected from an officer serving as Adjutant General.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR'S STATEMENT.

The following is the statement given out by the Secretary of War:

War Department, Washington, Feb. 13, 1912.
Col. H. P. McCain, A.G., War Dept., Washington, D.C.

Sir: Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, the Adjutant General, has been relieved from duty in the Adjutant General's Office of the War Department.

Under the provisions of Secs. 178 and 179, Revised Statutes, and of Sec. 132, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of Feb. 27, 1877 (19 Stat. 242), the President directs that you assume charge of the Adjutant General's Office, War Department, and perform the duties of chief of that office until further orders. Very respectfully,

HENRY L. STIMSON, Secretary of War.

This letter from Secretary Stimson to General Ainsworth follows:

War Department, Washington, Feb. 14, 1912.
Sir: On Dec. 15 last you were handed a memorandum directing you to submit to the Office of the Chief of Staff your opinion on a proposition to abolish the present separate muster roll and to so modify the form of the Descriptive List, the Pay Roll and other organization returns as to enable those papers to include and perform the functions of the separate muster roll. A synopsis of the proposition and its purposes was contained in the memorandum, and you were directed, in case any features of the proposition were in your opinion inadvisable or impracticable, to give a statement showing in detail wherein it was so considered inadvisable or impracticable. The said proposition was being considered by the officers of the War College and of the General Staff with my knowledge and by my authority, as part of an effort to simplify the system of keeping military records in the War Department, and was intended to be in harmony with the efforts now being made by the President, through the President's Commission on Economy and Efficiency, in the direction of simplification and reform. The memorandum recited on its face that it was given to you by my direction.

In reply to this order you submitted to the Chief of Staff on Feb. 9 a memorandum dated Feb. 8. In this paper you impugn the fairness and intelligence of the Secretary of War under whose authority the proposition in question was submitted to you. You also criticize and impugn the military capacity and experience, the intelligence and fairmindedness, and finally question the honor and good faith of the officers of

the General Staff and the War College, whose plan you were directed to discuss.

Thus, in response to my direction that you submit your opinion upon a proposition, the ultimate decision as to which rests with me, you say:

"In compliance with the second part of the accompanying call, the following statement is submitted, although it is recognized that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to formulate any statement that will carry conviction to any one who is so unkindly as to express such a proposition as to the needs of the Government and the public with regard to the matter in question as to seriously propose to abolish one of the most important if not the most important of all the records of the War Department. However, the statement is submitted in the confident expectation that when other if not wiser counsels shall prevail, and after experience with the proposed plan or any similar plan shall have shown the inevitable evil effects thereof, this statement will receive the consideration that may not be given to it now."

You say further, after quoting Art. 12 of the Articles of War:

"It is proposed in the accompanying memorandum of the Chief of Staff to evade this requirement of law by calling the pay rolls of June 30 and Dec. 31 'muster and pay rolls,' entering thereon the data required by Art. 12, yet maintaining the monthly ceremony of muster."

"But the adoption of this proposal would hardly fail to be regarded generally as a mere subterfuge of a kind that would be scorned by honorable men in any of the relations of private life and that would be most discreditable to a great department of the Government in its management of the affairs of the nation."

and further:

"The proponents of the truly remarkable plan now under discussion have betrayed a lamentable lack of knowledge of the nature of the so-called descriptive list, which is what it is proposed that there shall be made but a single copy, which shall follow the soldier throughout his entire enlistment. If they had had, or had profited by, even a little service as company commanders in recent years, they would have learned that our descriptive list is primarily an organization record, and the only approach to a complete record of its men that any organization has."

and again:

"The cool assurance with which it is asserted in the memorandum that 'it would make no difference' if other data could not be obtained, 'such as a complete record of extra duty, special duty, detached service, etc.,' evidences such ignorance of the vital bearing that many of the data so lightly spoken of, but which, if lost, could never be supplied from any record source, have upon a multitude of pension and other claims that it would be a loss of time and effort to discuss the subject further here."

"There are other grave objections to the proposed plan that might be stated, but if those that have been pointed out are not sufficient to carry to the minds of those with whom the decision of this matter now rests the conviction not only that the proposed plan is both illegal and impracticable, but that it is most inadvisable ever to entrust to incompetent amateurs the management of business that is of nation-wide importance, and that can only be managed prudently, safely and efficiently by those whom long service has made experts with regard to it, then it will be worse than useless to present further facts or arguments here."

This is not an isolated instance of insubordination and impropriety on your part, nor is it made in the absence of warning as to the necessary consequence of such an outburst. On Sept. 5 last you submitted to me a memorandum in which you by insinuation charged the Chief of Staff with improper motives in his proposed action of relieving certain officers of the recruiting service.

You stated in that memorandum:

"Colonel Murray and Major Dugan were so unfortunate as to be compelled not long ago to appear before the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives for examination with regard to a bill that proposed to increase the enlistment period of the Army to five years. In response to questions addressed to them by the committee they expressed views that were at variance with views subsequently expressed to the same committee by the Chief of Staff. Considerable publicity, for which Colonel Murray and Major Dugan were in no wise responsible, was given by the press to this difference of opinion. And doubtless there are those who, not knowing the Chief of Staff, believe that the Chief of Staff is too high-minded and conscientious to permit his official action to be influenced by such a matter, will be swift to conclude, if these two officers are relieved or superseded now, that the Chief of Staff is endeavoring to punish them because they gave testimony that may be regarded as damaging to his own, and that the solicitude now manifested in behalf of a few superfluous colonels, with none manifested in behalf of superfluous lieutenant colonels, is merely a pretext for a movement whose object is to annoy or humiliate certain officers connected with the recruiting service, and to discredit the management of that service."

"Of course any such conclusion as that referred to here would be erroneous, but it is believed to be the part of wisdom not to give Congress, the public at large, or the Army any ground upon which to base it, at least at the present time."

I then on Sept. 19 wrote you from Huntington, Long Island, a personal letter of warning in respect to your conduct in submitting that memorandum, as follows:

"I only wish to add that I greatly regret and reprobate certain passages of your memorandum and of the letter which you sent me. Nothing is so killing to a man as to be treated in a manner that is calculated to reflect upon his motives on the part of those with whom we have to act in association. In an organization as large and complex as the War Department, it is impossible that every action taken shall seem the wisest possible to all of the members of that department. Many orders must be given and steps taken which, to some bureau or some individual, seem ill-advised and unfortunate. But in such cases and in all cases the President has a right to expect that all of the officers of the department will act as a unit, with faith in each other's motives even if they differ as to judgments. In no other way can the morals of the Army or its organization be maintained for a moment."

In considering whether these offenses against propriety on your part are merely exceptional cases of rudeness and ill temper I find they have become habitual on your part and have occurred under other administrations of the War Department and concerning other officers than those of the General Staff.

I find that on March 25, 1911, in a memorandum rendered by you relative to certain recommendations that had been made by various officers of the Army directed toward the end of reducing unnecessary paper work in the administration of the military organization, you used the following language:

"All these recommendations are disapproved with a few relatively unimportant exceptions hereinafter noted. Almost all of them show on the part of those making them a deplorable ignorance or indifference to the requirements of law with regard to the rendition of these returns and rolls, and the purposes for which they are rendered. Such ill-considered and impracticable recommendations afford convincing proof of the futility of calling upon officers of the Army generally for an expression of their views with regard to the paper work that they are required to perform."

The recommendations to which you in that memorandum thus referred had been made by sixteen officers of the Army of experience and ability, including three department commanders and the Superintendent of the Military Academy.

On Oct. 16, 1909, in speaking of another general officer in the War Department, the head of one of its most important bureaus, you used in an official document the following language:

"Life is too short to permit of wasting any portion of it in discussion with, or for the benefit of, any one whose conception of the underlying principles of military administration is so hazy that he can advocate such a proposition seriously. A proposition of this kind would be regarded as remarkable if advanced by a state militiaman, and it is simply amazing when put forward by an officer of the Regular Army, even though his connection with the military side of that establishment be so remote as to be merely nominal."

Your present action, which, because of the prior warning received and the length of time consumed in the preparation of your present memorandum, must be deemed deliberate, is therefore but the culmination of a series of outbreaks evi-

dencing such intolerance of subordination and such readiness to impugn either the motives or the intelligence of those with whom it is your duty to work in association, as, if uncorrected, to destroy your usefulness in your present office. It is impossible that the business of the Government shall be properly conducted if official communications are made the occasion for contemptuous comments and aspersions upon fellow-officers and for insolence to superiors. Under such circumstances self-respect would forbid that co-operation which is necessary to effective service. This is especially true in the military service, where due subordination and respect to superior officers is essential to the maintenance of discipline. As I am myself apparently included in your latest attack I have preferred to deem myself disqualified from judicial action thereon and have laid the matter before the President as Commander-in-Chief. He directs that pending the disciplinary measures to be taken you be forthwith relieved from duty in your office. You will therefore upon receipt of this order stand relieved of your duties in the office of the Adjutant General and will await further orders in this city.

Col. H. P. McCain, Adjutant General, has been directed to assume the duties surrendered by you. Very respectfully,

HENRY L. STIMSON, Secretary of War.

Major Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth,
The Adjutant General, U.S. Army.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

In another column will be found the debate on the Army Appropriation bill, H.R. 18956, which has been under discussion before the Committee of the Whole since Feb. 8. Action on all the items of appropriation (see our issues of Dec. 9 and Feb. 3) had been taken before the close of the session of Feb. 13 and the debate on the Army reorganization features of the bill had begun.

Sec. 2 was stricken out on a point of order, and the following was substituted for it on motion of Mr. Hay:

Sec. 2. That hereafter all enlistments in the Army shall be made for any duty of any kind and for all enlistments which are accomplished five years shall be counted as an enlistment period in computing continuous-service pay.

This is the same as the Sec. 2 originally introduced, except that the proviso regarding changes in the uniform is stricken out.

AMENDMENTS ADOPTED.

The amendments adopted by the House include the following:

That no money appropriated by this act shall be paid to any officer for any period during which he shall have been detached for any duty of any kind for more than four of the preceding six years from the organization in which he is commissioned unless such continuous detachment from such organization for more than four years shall have been specifically authorized by law.

Amend the proviso under "Pay of enlisted men" to read: "Provided, That no part of the appropriation in this Act for the pay of officers and enlisted men shall be paid to any officer or enlisted man in active service for any period of time lost by him on account of diseases which are the result of his own intemperate use of drugs or alcoholic liquors or other misconduct."

Provided, That on and after the 1st day of July, 1912, there shall be ten regiments of Cavalry, and no more, in the United States Army, and that the officers who shall be rendered supernumerary by this reduction in the number of Cavalry regiments shall be retained in service and shall be assigned to vacancies in their respective grades as such vacancies shall occur in the Cavalry, or, in the discretion of the President, to such vacancies in their respective grades as shall occur in any other arms of the Service.

That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to carry out the provisions of this act either by discharging the non-commissioned officers and men of five regiments of Cavalry or transferring such non-commissioned officers and men as may be practicable, in his discretion, to other regiments, and the Secretary of War is directed to carry out the provisions of this act.

Provided, further, That all officers of Cavalry made surplus by such reduction shall be transferred proportionately to the Infantry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Engineer and Signal Corps, according to their relative commissioned personnel strength; and that the officers so transferred shall take rank in the branch to which transferred according to length of commissioned service; And provided further, That no officer shall be reduced in grade; Provided further, That there shall be no promotion from a lower to a higher grade in any branch of the military service until the officers in that grade shall have been reduced below the number now provided by law for that grade.

Reducing appropriation for travel allowance enlisted men on discharge, \$900,000 to \$800,000; for clothing not drawn, due enlisted men on discharge, from \$800,000 to \$600,000.

Reducing Subsistence Department total from \$8,869,273 to \$8,605,273.

Reducing Quartermaster's Department appropriation from \$7,731,773 to \$7,456,773, and adding a proviso, "That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the installation of an electric lighting plant at Fort Niagara"; reducing amount for purchase of instruments, furniture, etc., officers' schools, from \$6,000 to \$4,000.

Reducing amount for horses, etc., from \$300,000 to \$275,000.

Reducing Barracks and Quarters total from \$1,721,389 to \$1,621,389, and adding a proviso "That no part of the sum appropriated by this act shall be used to construct a mobile Army post of less grade or size than a regimental post into a regimental post, or a regimental post into a brigade post."

Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended at any of the following named Army posts: Fort Apache, Ariz.; Boise Barracks, Idaho; Fort Brady, Mich.; Fort Clark, Texas; Fort George Wright, Wash.; Fort Jay, N.Y. (mobile garrison only); Fort Lincoln, N.D.; Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Fort McIntosh, Texas; Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Fort Meade, S.D.; Fort Niagara, N.Y.; Fort Ontario, N.Y.; Fort Wayne, Mich.; Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont.; Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.; Fort Robinson, Neb.; Fort Missoula, Mont.; Fort Logan, Colo.; Fort Douglas, Utah; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Under "Roads, walks, wharves and drainage" insert the following: "Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended at any of the following named Army posts: Fort Apache, Boise Barracks, Fort Brady, Fort Clark, Fort George Wright, Fort Jay, Fort Lincoln, Fort Logan H. Roots, Fort McIntosh, Fort Mackenzie, Madison Barracks, Fort Meade, Fort Niagara, Fort Ontario, Fort Wayne, Whipple Barracks, Fort William Henry Harrison, Fort Yellowstone, Fort Ethan Allen, Plattsburg Barracks, Fort Robinson, Fort Missoula, Fort Logan, Fort Douglas and Fort D. A. Russell."

Under "Water and sewers" a proviso is adopted "That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for permanent improvements at any of the following named Army posts: [The list is the same as in the amendment just above.]

Reducing amount for Clothing and Equipage from \$4,913,272 to \$4,513,272.

Under both "Ordnance Stores" and "Small-arms Target Practice" it is "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be paid for small-arms powder at a price exceeding seventy-one cents a pound."

Reducing appropriation for ammunition, etc., small-arms target practice, from \$800,000 to \$700,040.

MOTIONS THAT FAILED.

Amendments rejected by the House were the following: To increase Signal Corps appropriation by \$50,000 for use in aviation.

Increasing appropriation for pay of officers of the line from \$6,893,908 to \$7,700,700.

Increasing appropriation longevity pay to officers from \$1,525,120 to \$1,767,120.

Increasing appropriation Hospital Corps pay from \$850,000 to \$944,976; and longevity from \$160,000 to \$168,000.

Increasing appropriation pay of retired officers from \$2,800,000 to \$2,911,575.

Increasing appropriation pay of retired enlisted men from \$2,150,000 to \$2,249,940.

To strike out the proviso authorizing detail of enlisted men as stenographic reporters for G.C.M.'s.

To strike out the clause abolishing extra pay for foreign service.

This was ruled out on point of order:

Provided, That hereafter the allowance of clothing for enlisted men shall be the same for all enlistment periods, and exclusive of blankets and other articles that are or may be issued or supplied gratuitously, shall be as prescribed for the first enlistment by a War Department general order, No. 67, and bearing date May 25, 1911.

This was also rejected: Under "Horses, etc." "Provided. That no part of this appropriation shall be used for breeding purposes."

The proviso in the bill appropriating \$10,000 for macadamizing the roadway through Arlington Cemetery was ruled out on point of order.

To increase the Ordnance Service amount from \$300,000 to \$337,000.

Amendments seeking to limit the purchase of ammunition under the appropriation for Ordnance Stores to (1) 10 per cent., (2) 25 per cent., (3) 60 per cent.; also to increase the appropriation from \$250,000 to \$350,000; also to increase the allowance for small-arms practice ammunition, etc., from \$800,000 to \$900,000.

To increase amount "Manufacture of Arms" from \$600,000 to \$750,000.

Point of order was sustained on the following: That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any department or bureau of the United States to sell any arms of any kind, manufactured or acquired by such department or bureau for naval or military purposes, except as hereinafter provided; And provided further, That whenever any arms of any kind intended for naval or military purposes shall be condemned by any department or bureau of the United States, or shall become unfit for official use by such department or bureau, they shall be so broken or otherwise mutilated as to render them harmless as instruments of warfare or violence, and only when so broken or mutilated shall they be sold or disposed of by any such department or bureau.

Provided, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to negotiate with the city of New York for the sale of Governors Island, New York Harbor, for park purposes, and to report to Congress at the beginning of the next regular session as to the terms upon which said property may be sold to the city of New York.

Ammunition for Field Artillery for the Organized Militia: For procuring reserve ammunition for Field Artillery guns of the Militia of the several states, territories and the District of Columbia, \$500,000.

To increase amount for automatic machine rifles from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

To increase amount for Field Artillery, Organized Militia, from \$770,000 to \$1,000,000.

To transfer a part of Fort Clark reservation to the state of Texas for a sanatorium.

The House on Feb. 16 amended Sec. 5 of the Army bill by including "Employees in the classified service" among those not to be replaced by enlisted men in the formation of the Supply Corps.

DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL.

We gave last week the introduction to the debate on the Army Appropriation bill in the House on Thursday of last week. Following Mr. Anthony, whose remarks have been reported, Mr. Prince discussed the question of the period of enlistment, showing that it was one in dispute between two schools of officers in the Army. The three years' term was adopted in 1894 when the Democrats were in power and Mr. Cleveland was President, and has been in operation ever since. He said: "It is a hundred per cent. better for this country to have ten men enlist for three years and nine of them go back to the body of the people, thus having nine men who have had military service, than to have one man in the military service permanently with a thirty-year enlistment in the Army. Do you want to economize? Do you want to save? Then keep the present proposition of three years, and save the \$25,000,000 as against \$2,000,000 under your five-year proposition."

The changes made in the bill during its consideration will be found in another column.

As to the promotion of the head of the proposed Supply Corps Mr. Anthony said: "I am utterly and unalterably opposed to promotion by legislation. [Applause.] I have no objection to any man earning his spurs on the field of battle or in the discharge of his duty, but this thing of constantly promoting staff officers by legislation I have resisted all along, and shall continue to resist it as long as I am able to resist anything." He said that any saving on the five-year enlistment would be at the expense of the enlisted man, "and the Supply Corps is to be promoted by legislation. To him that has the most he shall receive more, and to him that has the least shall be taken away that little which he now has. Has there come to this committee a word from the men who are affected by the legislation, the men who take the oath of office as a private soldier and do the work? Has he been heard? Has the chairman submitted the question to him?"

The first paragraph of the Army bill taken up on Friday was that providing for the Signal Corps. The amount to be appropriated was \$325,000. Mr. Prince moved to make this \$375,000 and to increase the appropriation for aeroplanes from \$75,000 to \$125,000.

"Mr. Mann: Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman from Virginia will agree to the amendment."

"Mr. Hay: I will not."

"Mr. Mann: Mr. Chairman, last year when the Army Appropriation bill was reported to the House it contained no provision whatever for airships or airplanes, as they are called in this bill. I brought the attention of the matter to the House at the time, and the House provided an increase of the appropriation of \$125,000 to be devoted to that purpose. My proposition at first was to increase the appropriation \$250,000, to be devoted to the subject of airplanes. By agreement in the committee at the time the amount was reduced to \$125,000, and that amount was agreed upon by a practically unanimous vote."

Mr. Ames hoped that the committee would grant this small increase in the appropriation, saying: "We had at one time Congressional antagonism to the telephone and telegraph. How much better, how much more far-sighted it would have been if, instead of poking fun at

the inventor and calling his dreams visionary, there could have been some substantial financial assistance by the Government toward developing the art of the telephone and telegraph long before it was done. In this case we have to keep abreast of the times. Submarines have brought new problems in naval defense and warfare; flying machines to-day have brought entirely new possibilities with regard to military attack and defense. The other countries of the world, the great nations of the world, are spending millions of dollars annually on this proposition, and we haggle over some \$25,000 or \$30,000, \$125,000 in all."

In answer to an inquiry Mr. Ames stated that the factories which now can turn out only one aeroplane a day could, if there was a demand for them, turn out 100 a day. The vote in favor of the first amendment of Mr. Prince was at first 47 ayes to 42 noes, but Mr. Hay made the point of no quorum, and on a division both amendments were rejected, the first by ayes 63, noes 78; the second by ayes 74, noes 102.

Mr. Slayden offered the following amendment:

On Page 6, after the word "dollars," in line 22, add the following:

Provided, That hereafter no pay or allowances shall be made or allowed to any officer for any period during which he shall have been detached for duty of any kind for more than four of the preceding six years from the organization in which he is commissioned, unless such continuous detachment from such organization for more than four year shall have been specifically authorized by law.

Of this amendment Mr. Prince said: "But I do not think it is now advisable. I do not think it is timely. I think it will work a hardship and militate against the efficiency of the Army, and militate against officers who are bound under oath to obey and not to question where they are sent or when the time of their detail expires. It would be punishment to many officers of the Army in order to get at a few officers who, I agree with the gentleman, have been for many years separated from their troops by influences that ought not to be tolerated in the War Department or anywhere else."

The amendment of Mr. Slayden was agreed to, however, by 58 ayes, 38 noes.

REDUCING THE CAVALRY.

Mr. Hay offered an amendment which was amended and passed in the following form:

Page 7, at the end of line 8, after the word "dollars," insert the following:

Provided, That on and after the 1st day of July, 1912, there shall be ten regiments of Cavalry, and no more, in the United States Army, and that the officers who shall be rendered supernumerary by this reduction in the number of Cavalry regiments shall be retained in service and shall be assigned to vacancies in their respective grades as such vacancies shall occur in the Cavalry, or, in the discretion of the President, to such vacancies in their respective grades as shall occur in any other arm of the Service.

That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to carry out the provisions of this act either by discharging the non-commissioned officers and men of five regiments of Cavalry or transferring such non-commissioned officers and men as may be practicable, in his discretion, to other regiments, and the Secretary of War is directed to carry out the provisions of this act.

In the course of the debate on this Cavalry proposition Mr. Prince said: "The present strength of the Army is 80,000. Now, if you abolish five or any number of regiments it would not require a single man to be discharged, nor would it necessarily reduce the number of officers or employees of the United States."

"Mr. Hay: The saving to be accomplished by this amendment amounts on the enlisted men alone to \$4,376,273. The officers who are taken care of will gradually be absorbed, and in the end the number of officers in the Army will be reduced by 225. So that we ultimately save the amounts paid annually to 225 officers of the Army. Mr. Chairman, I would not advocate this reduction if I did not believe that it could be safely accomplished without in any way impairing the strength and efficiency of the Army. I would not advocate it unless I had been told by officers of the Army that it could be done without in any way hurting or injuring the efficiency of the Army."

Mr. Hay endeavored to show that our Cavalry is out of due proportion to the other arms as compared with foreign services. In reply, Mr. Anthony called attention to the fact that the National Guard should be included in the reckoning, and presented the following tables to show the percentages of infantry and cavalry here and abroad:

Percentages of Cavalry and Infantry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.
			Per cent.	Per cent.
France	379,640	75,510	59.77	11.89
Germany	404,765	73,368	63.81	11.56
Austria	194,123	47,541	59.34	14.51
Russia	580,000	115,000	48.33	9.58
England	151,261	20,716	59.21	8.10
Italy	167,000	24,000	57.90	8.32
Mexico	20,326	7,318	63.50	22.86
Japan	149,402	14,585	64.95	6.34

United States:	Infantry.	Cavalry.
Regulars	27,370	13,540
Organized Militia	97,035	4,167
Total	124,405	17,707

Fighting strength.	Infantry.	Cavalry.
France	618,450	66,750
Germany	633,000	76,500
Austria	420,300	37,800
Russia	973,152	111,825
England	135,050	15,000
Italy	300,000	20,880
Mexico	53,760	14,016
Japan	228,000	14,550

United States:	Infantry.	Cavalry.
Regulars	39,600	15,225
Organized Militia	167,000	5,800
Total	206,600	21,025

Mr. Prince characterized this amendment as a reorganization of the Army without any knowledge whatever. He said: "At this moment of the discussion of the bill a proposition is made to dispose of one-third of the Cavalry of the United States. A proposition not considered by the Committee on Military Affairs, no hearings had upon it, no discussion in the proper committee, no provision made in the bill—a catch-as-catch-can we are now trying to load upon the great Military Establishment of this Government. What conclusion does it lead us to—that we ought to legislate on a supply bill as a supply bill?"

Mr. Taggart said: "I think the President of the United States has full authority to place the Infantry at 50,000; that he can raise the Cavalry to 10,000; and that we can have more Infantry than we have now, and as much Cavalry in ten regiments as we have now under the law as it stands. [Applause.]"

There was a learned discussion among members as to

experiences with cavalry in various wars, but this is a subject upon which the Army does not seek enlightenment from members of Congress.

The following colloquy occurred in the course of the debate:

"Mr. Mann: I would like to ask the gentleman whether the reduction in the bill from the estimates on this item is caused in any way by the provision in Section 7 of the bill proposing to eliminate the provision for the four years' service at West Point?"

"Mr. Hay: Somewhat. There are a good many officers on the retired list who are enjoying that pay by reason of their service at the Military Academy."

"Mr. Mann: Does the gentleman think it is quite fair to those officers who have been retired to cut off a portion of their compensation?"

"Mr. Hay: Well, it was very difficult to make a distinction between them and those on the active list."

"Mr. Mann: I can see it is not an easy matter."

"Mr. Hay: It would not be fair, in my judgment, to apply a principle to one class and not apply it to the other. It may work a little hardship, but I do not think it would work any great hardship, because most of the men have served the twenty years under which they are entitled to receive the additional compensation, not counting the four years at the Academy."

Various attempts were made by Republican members to increase appropriations, but their amendments were in every case rejected. Mr. Hay explained that the reduction in the number of messengers and clerks was due to a change in the territorial departments and divisions. He expressed a desire to see the clerks dropped taken care of somewhere else. He said: "The cuts which have been made here were made because it was believed that they could be made safely, without in any way interfering with or impairing the efficiency or stopping the pay of any man in the Army." The number of contract surgeons was reduced because of the increase of the Medical Corps. Mr. Hay offered the following amendment, against which the point of order was made:

Provided, That hereafter the allowance of clothing for enlisted men shall be the same for all enlistment periods, and exclusive of blankets and other articles that are or may be issued or supplied gratuitously, shall be as prescribed for the first enlistment by a War Department general order, No. 67, and bearing date May 25, 1911.

With reference to the payment of enlisted men for stenographic reporting, Mr. Murray said: "Men are brought in the Service, as the gentleman from Wyoming aptly stated here to-day, for fighting purposes and for the preservation of peace, and I do not believe it is wise to attempt to train here within the Army a class of shorthand writers, or in the Navy, a class of men to compete with men in civilian employ."

THE QUESTION OF ARMY HORSE BREEDING.

During the debate on the remount station the following occurred:

"Mr. Mann: Is the gentleman from Virginia so innocent and bland and childlike that he believes that a horse trained by the Government two and a half or three and a half years of age will last six years longer than a horse he has trained during that same period of age?"

"Mr. Hay: For use in the Army; yes."

"Mr. Mann: That is the reason I suspect the whole thing when officers put forward statements that are unbelievable."

"Mr. Hay: I must give these officers credit of knowing what they are talking about, and they make a special business of knowing about these matters. Now, I do not know personally whether it is the fact or not, but I think they are expert enough and have had experience enough to know what they are talking about."

"Mr. Mann: I believe that the officers themselves believe what they are talking about, but it is contrary to the experience of mankind, and we all have had experience enough to know something about it, and to believe that because an Army officer trains a horse from the age of two and a half to three and a half years of age that that horse is going to last six years longer in the Service than if some other competent person trains him is absurd on the face of it."

An amendment forbidding any expenditure for breeding purposes was rejected, Mr. Slayden saying: "In this country there is a great lack of horses that are suitable for military purposes. That has been recognized throughout the country. Tremendous effort has been made to equip the Army with proper horses, but the Government has not been able to find them. The racetrack has been abolished nearly everywhere, and its abolition has put a stop to the breeding of suitable horses. A few high grade horses, horses that Congress would never consent to purchase, have been presented to the Government, and I hope that no amendment will forbid the use of those horses for the general welfare of the country and of the Service. I think that the language of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois would put a stop to the use of horses that are worth, I am told, in one or two instances as much as fifteen or twenty thousand dollars each, which horses have been given to the Government by patriotic gentlemen who are or have been horse breeders."

Mr. Fitzgerald offered the following amendment, which went out on a point of order in spite of a strenuous argument by him in favor of it:

Provided, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to negotiate with the city of New York for the sale of Governors Island, New York Harbor, for park purposes, and to report to Congress at the beginning of the next regular session as to the terms upon which said property may be sold to the city of New York.

Mr. Fitzgerald said: "If this property is not to be utilized for the mobile Army, if it is to be retained merely as a delightful headquarters for high officials of the Army, for whom accommodations could be found in many of the numerous places about the city of New York essential for the defense of the city, it seems to me this petty excuse for wishing to maintain a military prison is too ridiculous to have the Government retain such valuable property practically in idleness. It ought to be utilized by the city of New York, and it is very greatly needed for the purposes mentioned. If this were turned over to the city even upon the condition that it should be utilized only for park purposes, and that in time of war or other difficulty of any kind the Federal Government should have the right to reoccupy it and utilize it for purely military purposes, even then all the advantages from the occupation of the property by the Federal Government would be reserved and at the same time it could be utilized beneficially in the way suggested."

An amendment by Mr. Garner authorizing the transfer to the state of Texas for a tuberculosis sanatorium of a part of Fort Clark reservation was rejected.

When the proviso abolishing various Army posts, reported elsewhere, was under discussion unsuccessful efforts were made to save Fort Robinson and Fort Douglas.

Mr. Fitzgerald, who could not understand the devasta-

tions of white ants, said: "If the War Department did as effective work in the Philippine Islands as elsewhere these so-called temporary structures, for which \$3,000,000 was appropriated in one bill and more later, they would not be in the dilapidated condition they apparently are, or as it is claimed they are, when an effort is made to obtain additional appropriations. I am inclined to believe that the administration of this fund in the Philippine Islands is marked with the grossest extravagance. This is always the case when conducted far from the observation of the eyes of public officials charged with the responsibility of the collection and disbursement of public money."

Mr. Good made a vigorous but unsuccessful effort to amend the bill so as to shut out the powder dealers and require the Government to manufacture its own powder.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 2. That hereafter all enlistments in the Army shall be made for the term of five years, and for all enlistments hereafter accomplished five years shall be counted as an enlistment period in computing continuous-service pay: Provided, That, in the absence of express authority hereafter given by Congress, the uniforms of officers and enlisted men of the Army shall hereafter be and remain as prescribed by War Department orders in force on May 25, 1911, except for such changes as can be made in the uniforms of enlisted men without loss or additional expense to the Government.

Mr. Prince made a point of order, discussion of which was suspended until Thursday, the bill not being under discussion on Wednesday. After a vigorous expression of opposing opinions the chairman sustained the point of order saying:

"The Chair is perfectly aware that under the Holman rule there are many amendments that are on the border of regularity, and it is a matter of nice discrimination and a matter of difficulty to determine whether they belong to one or the other side of the line; but before the Chair rules a proposition in order, he must be satisfied that it is in order, and he is not satisfied with respect to this proviso. While, as has been stated, it is intended to produce economy and is likely to produce economy, the Chair is not satisfied that the necessary, compulsive effect of that proviso will induce economy. That being so, that provision is out of order; and as the point of order is directed to the whole section or paragraph, under the precedents the Chair sustains the point of order to the whole paragraph and holds it to be out of order."

Mr. Hay thereupon offered the following amendment, which was adopted after the amendment offered by Mr. Prince, noted later on, was rejected:

Sec. 2. That hereafter all enlistments in the Army shall be made for the term of five years, and for all enlistments which are accomplished five years shall be counted as an enlistment period in computing continuous-service pay.

"Mr. Prince: I make the point of order against that section as offered."

After debate the Chair overruled this point of order saying: "The Chair has no difficulty with this situation. Section 2 is composed of two parts. While they are reported together, they have no sort of relation or connection with each other. They are not dependent one upon the other. The merits of one have no relation to the merits of the other. While embodied in one paragraph, they are separate and distinct as two things can be. While the Chair has had under the precedent to support a point of order directed to the whole section because one segregated portion of it is, in the judgment of the Chair, not in order, yet as to the balance of that section it may be fairly said that that had been reported by the committee to this House. But while that is sufficient the Chair does not rest its conclusion on that alone. The ruling that was made the other day on the amendment respecting the Cavalry regiments, would support the regularity and order of this amendment offered distinctly by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Hay) in his individual capacity. So that from either point of view, the Chair thinks the amendment is in order. The Chair, therefore, overrules the point of order."

Mr. Prince offered the following amendment: Amend the amendment by adding at the end thereof the following:

Provided, That in time of peace any enlisted man other than one serving in the Philippine Islands, whose service and training has been satisfactory, may in the discretion of the Secretary of War after two years' service in any enlistment period and upon his own application, be granted a furlough, without pay or allowance to the end of his enlistment, and such enlisted man thus furloughed shall be held for no military duty except in time of war, and shall not be counted as part of the enlisted force provided by law.

In the debate on this amendment Mr. Curry, of New Mexico, said: "From early childhood I have been associated with the Army of the United States, and for more than two years and a half served as a commissioned officer in that Army. Part of the time I served as a recruiting officer. I want to say to my colleagues in this House that if you adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Hay) and require a five years' enlistment, you will have to look to foreigners to fill up the United States Army in the future. You will not have the patriotic young Americans who will go into the Service for five years that will now go in for three years. As far as I am concerned, I believe three years is too long an enlistment, and that the term of enlistment should be only two years."

Arguing in favor of the five years' term Mr. Evans said: "The more trained, the more mature and the older the soldiers are that you send to the Philippines, the less proportion die of disease. It is merely a question of humanity, and for that reason, if for nothing else, you should not send untrained soldiers to the Philippines. You train a soldier here for six months and send him to the Philippines, and then discharge him and pay his expenses back."

Mr. Taggart said, in the course of a long speech, in favor of the bill: "The private soldier of the United States is the most thoroughly corporated, sergeanted, lieutenanted, captained, majored, colonized and generalized man who has served under arms on the face of the earth. [Applause and laughter.] For every two private soldiers in the Army there is one more man, and if there is anything doing, the private soldier is called upon to do it. The average cost of every man connected with the military organization of the United States, as I said, even when he stays at home, is at least one thousand dollars a year."

MR. HOBSON ATTACKS GENERAL AINSWORTH.

"Mr. Hobson: Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this section on its merits. I am very strongly opposed to it on its merits because it tends to incapacitate our little Army for the only function for which it exists, to aid in the national defense when war breaks out, and it makes it less available to co-ordinate and merge into the great body of our citizen soldiery upon which the national defense depends. Even if our course had had the proper deliberation this whole question comes down to us laden down with irregularities. If we were here under a proposition where I would have ample time I would charge conspiracy. I charge that the information that has been supplied to the Committee on Military Affairs has been largely misleading, that it emanated from the

Adjutant General of the Army who expected in return for his services to be made a lieutenant general.

"I do not question the chairman of this committee. I want to say here that I believe he is as honest as the day is long. [Applause.] I want to pay a tribute to his earnestness of purpose and his desire to economize, and to do real things while he is in charge of that committee. But I claim that every noble impulse on the part of the chairman has been taken advantage of; that here is an officer sitting at a desk who has remained at a desk for twenty-six years in Washington continually, and has risen from one point to another, has secured similar riders upon appropriations for the abolition of the office of the Adjutant General, until he could get the office himself, and then had it re-established by the same process, and is right here under these circumstances in return for information which he supplies. And I charge again that he supplies his information in an irregular way; that he never sends any statement through the regular channels."

"Mr. Garner: Does the gentleman undertake to state to this House that an Army officer has had sufficient influence in the House to make and unmake legislation?"

"Mr. Hobson: I do. I make that charge, and if you would consider this legislation on this report, if you would bring in a bill here and give us a chance to debate it, I would prove it. I ask my colleagues that they do not put us in this position and not give us a chance to look into it and not pass this legislation without deliberation. I claim that the chairman of this committee undertook to have this legislation adopted by a conference, and that we put out because we do not wish to take it up at that time. I charge that a majority of the Committee on Military Affairs is opposed to this legislation, and that the caucus of the minority members, in which there was trading back and forth, eliminating various propositions, had barely a majority. I claim that the whole thing is irregular. I claim it is disagreeable to the great party in control of the nation's affairs here now for the first time in many years to trifle with these vital questions of national defense. Since they threw out the battleships, there has been but one Republican editorial which has endorsed the action."

In reply to questions Mr. Hobson said: "I will say to the gentleman that I would have him understand by my statements that information that is misleading, and proved to be misleading, has been furnished from some source, and that I charge that source is the Adjutant General's office, and that it came in an irregular way; that this whole matter of legislation on this bill is freighted with irregularity, and furthermore I want the chairman to deny it. [Applause.] Now, I do not propose to make any charge against the chairman of the committee. In fact, I wish to pay him my tribute and say that his patriotic impulses have been taken advantage of. I can recognize perfectly well an adroit move to try to push this measure through, but I will repeat my charge, and I will make it good. [Applause.]"

Mr. Hay, in reply, said: "I state that every particle of information which I received from the Adjutant General of the Army was asked for by me through the Secretary of War, and sent to me by the Secretary of War. [Applause.] Why, gentlemen of the committee, where does the gentleman from Alabama get his information as to how this information was sent to the committee? I have no doubt he got it from the Chief of Staff of the Army, General Wood. He could not have gotten it from any other source, or from the Secretary of War."

"Mr. Hobson: I have had conferences with General Wood, but the inference made that he volunteered information to me is not correct."

"Mr. Hay: Gentlemen, I want to say that this bill, every line of it, was prepared by the Committee on Military Affairs, and I want to give to General Ainsworth, the Adjutant General of the Army, the credit for having advised me when I went to him and asked him for advice. The Army has no better officer than General Ainsworth. [Applause.] I understand he has been relieved from duty to-day by an order of the President."

"Mr. Prince: Will the gentleman state the reason why he has been removed?"

"Mr. Hay: Indeed, I do not know why."

Mr. Hamilton, of West Virginia: "I will say this for General Ainsworth. Every member of this Congress, I have no doubt, has come in contact with that gentleman in his office. He is one of the first men whom I met here in official life when I came here to assume the duties of a Congressman. He has at all times treated me courteously and kindly, and where I was in absolute ignorance upon certain matters he has taken the time and the pains and the trouble to give me information. [Applause.] I believe him to be an upright gentleman, a good officer, and I am very sorry indeed that those higher than he in authority have seen proper to write the letter which has been read to this House to-day. [Applause.]"

Mr. Kahn moved to strike out Section 3 of the bill, which abolishes extra pay for foreign service. Speaking earnestly in favor of this amendment, Mr. Hobson said: "I served about two years in the tropics, and as a consequence of that service I was invalided home. Six months more and I probably would have been blind. It was because of that service that I had to leave it. I know that the surgeons general of all nations recommend that their enlisted men and officers should serve not longer than a short term in such service. In most nations it is not allowed to be over two years. These officers and men are going, they are absolutely in the hands of the Government; many of them lose their minds, and it tends to undermine the nervous system. Perhaps that is the most serious result; but it also tends to undermine the whole physique. It is actually dangerous service. They go uncomplainingly. There is none of them here to be heard. But I know what they endure. The whole principle of human justice is that when you require such service of a man you ought to pay him accordingly."

In spite of this and other eloquent speeches in favor of this amendment it was lost on a tie vote, 73 yeas to 73 noes. The vote at first was 71 yeas to 68 noes, but tellers being demanded the amendment was lost on a second vote.

THE ERRORS IN CULLUM'S REGISTER.

Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Sears, U.S.A., retired, writes saying: "I am much surprised to read in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL your criticism of the last Cullum's Register, volume 5, supplement, Saginaw, 1910. I have just examined my copy and I find every name you allege to be omitted, both in the body of the work, and correctly entered in the index, except that Walter A. Bethel is numbered in the index 3225 instead of 3295. His year, however, 1889, is correct. You must have a defective copy."

A further examination shows that the fifty-four names given last week are to be found in the index, but they are so out of place that it was impossible to locate them. If

there were imperfect copies issued it is very unfortunate that one should have been sent to this office where there is such frequent occasion to use this work. It is not to be supposed that the paper in our volume differs from that used in the general edition and that the errors noted in the Evening Post as well as in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL were peculiar to the volumes furnished to these two newspapers. Our criticisms were entirely impersonal and in ignorance as to who was responsible for the errors noted. Lieutenant Braden writes to us saying: "Some of the errors are my fault for not noticing them in the proof reading. Other errors and all omissions are due to illegible copy and to the indifference of graduates when making out their records. I cannot be held responsible for the quality of the paper. Six samples from cream heavy paper to thin white egg-shell were submitted. The committee selected the lightest in order to save expense. It was estimated that there would be about 1,200 pages. If every graduate had sent his record and the War Department had permitted the copying of records of those out of the Service there would have been more than 1,200 pages. By using thick paper one book would have been too bulky and it would have been necessary to have two books. The binder told me that he could not make a good job with the thin paper because it was too light and spongy. The saving to the committee was about \$400. General Cullum finished his 1890 edition in 1891. I saw him shortly after he had issued the book and he said he felt much disappointed at the number of errors, notwithstanding the proof of every line had been read three times by a professional proofreader and once by himself. I gave up the care of the Cullum book last September. Prof. Wirt Robinson is now the officer in charge."

NAVY SCHOOL FOR MUSICIANS.

The School for Musicians established by the Navy Department at Norfolk, Va., which was at first an experiment, has proved a great success, and has solved the problem of securing trained men to fill vacancies that occur from time to time in the bands that are stationed on board Uncle Sam's men-of-war and at the different naval stations.

Any man or boy may enter this school who is of good moral habits, an American citizen and between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five years. All that is required is that the applicant be able to read music and play the easy grades on piano, string or any brass instrument. In addition, the applicant must be in good health and not deformed in any manner. Each applicant is required to pass a strict physical examination before the surgeon; upon conforming with the above he will be enlisted in the U.S. Navy to serve a period of four years, and will receive, if entered as landsman-for-musician, pay of \$17.60 per month; if far enough advanced in music he may be enlisted as musician, second class, and sent to the school for instruction. Applicants will be enlisted at any regularly appointed recruiting station for the U.S. Navy, and furnished transportation at government expense to Norfolk, Va. They also will receive a free outfit of clothing, amounting to \$60, which outfit will last for four years if properly cared for, and free medical attendance and subsistence while in the Service.

Upon arrival at the school they will be examined by the bandmaster in charge and assigned to their classes, where they will be under the direct supervision of an instructor. As soon as far enough advanced they are assigned to the beginners' band, and rehearse the better grades of music until qualified to be rated musician second class, the pay for which grade is \$33 per month.

The bandmaster in the school is a careful, painstaking man and stands at the head of his profession; the instructors are skilled musicians, who have devoted their life to their profession, and scholars are assured that they will be under the guidance of the best men obtainable. It is not saying too much to state that any man who has the ability, and will study faithfully, may become in a short time proficient enough to hold a chair in a band and play his part creditably, and the Government is giving men the opportunity to learn a profession and receive while studying a fair rate of pay, as already mentioned.

The following is a summary of the day's duty at the school: At 7:45 a.m. all classes fall in for muster and are marched to their class room; at 8 a.m. scale practice for one hour.

At 9:30 a.m. band rehearsal for advanced scholars for one hour and a half. Private instructions for beginners in class rooms. At 1:15 p.m. band rehearsal for advanced scholars; instructions in class room for beginners until 3 p.m. From 3 p.m. until 4:30 p.m. for individual practice.

A class will also be opened for advanced men who have exceptional ability in harmony, instrumentation, piano and conducting.

THE OLD MAINE AFLOAT.

The wreck of the old U.S.S. Maine at Havana, Cuba, was on Feb. 12 almost on a level with the waters of Havana Harbor. All the main deck was plainly visible above the sheltering walls of the surrounding cofferdam. During the day the battleship rose nine feet on the incoming flow, and by nightfall only five feet of water was lacking to raise the wreck to the harbor level. Only trifling leaks developed, and the vessel lifted without list and only a few feet down at the stern.

The board of Navy officers appointed to dispose of the relics of the old U.S.S. Maine has been carefully examining and classifying the great mass of material recently brought to Washington from Havana on the collier Leonidas, and is now about to begin the work of distribution. The first step will be to convey to the survivors of the Maine or the next of kin of the victims of the explosion such articles belonging to them as could be identified. A surprisingly large number of the relics have been traced to individual ownership. The task was comparatively easy in the case of the property of officers, for these articles were found in staterooms and berths occupied by known persons. In the case of the belongings of the crew identification was more difficult, but many articles were marked with the names or initials of the owners. The military mast of the Maine has been landed at Washington, D.C. It is to be removed to Arlington, where it will stand as a monument above the graves of the Maine's dead who are interred there.

Impressive services were held at Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15, marking the fourteenth anniversary of the blowing up of the U.S.S. Maine. They were conducted under the auspices of Havana Camp, Spanish-American War Veterans, over the bodies of the sixty dead taken from the wreck and now lying in Cabana fortress under a guard of honor awaiting transport to the North.

The cornerstone of the Maine Monument, which is to

be erected at the Columbus Circle entrance of Central Park, New York city, was laid with interesting exercises Feb. 15. The exercises were in charge of the chairman of the monument committee, Gen. James Grant Wilson, and the cornerstone was laid by Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, U.S.N. Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., made the address.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The mail address of the U.S.S. Maryland has been changed from "Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.," to "In care of the Postmaster, New York." Mail for the ships of the Fifth Division, Atlantic Fleet, with the exception of the Washington, will be sent to the North Carolina until further notice.

The U.S.S. New Orleans has been ordered placed in first reserve at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., as soon as practicable.

Submarines E-1 and E-2 have been assigned to duty with the Third Submarine Division, Atlantic Torpedo Fleet.

The U.S.S. Lancaster has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., on March 31, 1912.

The U.S.S. Independence has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on March 31, 1912.

The Prairie has been ordered from Santo Domingo City to Mobile, Ala., where it is expected she will arrive about Feb. 16, in order to be present on the occasion of the Mardi Gras.

The Washington, which is to convey the Secretary of State on his approaching tour, will arrive at the navy yard, Norfolk, about Feb. 14.

The Idaho left Guantanamo on Feb. 10 for the navy yard, Philadelphia, where repairs will be made to a damaged crank shaft.

The Tonopah has been withdrawn from assignment to the Naval Militia of the state of New Jersey, and, upon completion of repairs at New York about March 1, will be assigned to duty as tender to the Third Submarine Division, Atlantic Torpedo Fleet.

The U.S.S. Montana will be assigned this spring to some special target work, in which some new turret devices will be given a test. The character of these devices is not divulged, but it is said that if they prove to be a success will be of great importance to the Navy.

The Navy Department was advised on Feb. 12 of the recovery of Seaman Simmons, the last of the yellow fever patients of the U.S.S. Yorktown. The man was removed to the Yorktown from the shore hospital at Santa Elena Bay and will be fit for duty in a few days.

The following was the degree of completion on Feb. 1, 1912, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Wyoming, 90.8; Arkansas, 88.0; New York, 23.9; Texas, 51.3. Torpedoboat destroyers—Fanning, 74.3; Jarvis, 60.6; Henley, 49.4; Beale, 66.9; Jouett, 83.8; Jenkins, 79.5; Cassin, 7.3; Cummings, 7.4; Downes, 2.9; Duncan, 10.5; Aylwin, 5.1; Parker, 4.8; Benham, 4.6; Balch, 4.4. Submarine torpedo boats—F-1, 94.3; F-2, 90.8; F-3, 90.5; F-4, 90.1; E-1, 99.6; E-2, 99.6; G-4, 70.4; G-2, 85.0; G-1, 89.2; H-1, 58.6; H-2, 58.6; H-3, 55.0; G-3, 39.4; K-1, 17.1; K-2, 17.1; K-3, 21.1; K-4, 15.5; K-5, 10.4; K-6, 10.4; K-7, 00; K-8, not reported. Seagoing tugs—Sonoma, 50.0; Ontario, 51.0. Colliers—Proteus, 38.7; Nereus, 35.2; Orion, 47.2; Jason, 7.8; Jupiter, 51.9.

The twelfth annual minstrel show and reception of the Society of Ship and Marine Engine Builders, navy yard employees, will be held on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 27, at eight o'clock, at Prospect Hall, Prospect avenue, near Fifth avenue, Brooklyn Borough. The event promises to be of exceptional interest, and tickets for the event are in great demand. Mr. James Houston is president, and Mr. J. William Wells secretary, 233 East Fifth street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

According to advices received in a private letter, the U.S. Marine Corps team won the athletic pennant at the last international contest conducted at Peking, China. All of the legations were represented at the match, which was under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. A banner was presented to the winning team by the Y.M.C.A. Lieut. J. P. Wilcox, U.S.M.C., was captain of the marine team.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels appearing in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Vicksburg, arrived Feb. 12 at Corinto, Nicaragua.

Buffalo, sailed Feb. 13 from Olongapo, P.I., for Chefoo, China.

Neptune, sailed Feb. 15 from Boston, Mass., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Lebanon, arrived Feb. 13 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Washington, arrived Feb. 13 at Norfolk, Va.

Cassini, sailed Feb. 14 from Norfolk, Va., for Chesapeake Bay.

Caesar, arrived Feb. 14 at Lambert Point, Va.

Petrel, arrived Feb. 14 at Bluefields, Nicaragua.

Cincinnati, arrived Feb. 14 at Chefoo, China.

Saratoga, sailed Feb. 14 from Shanghai, China, for Olongapo, P.I.

Albany, sailed Feb. 14 from Shanghai, China, for Nanking, China.

Abarenda, sailed Feb. 15 from Olongapo, P.I., for Shanghai, China.

Brutus, arrived Feb. 15 at Sewall Point, Va.

Mars, arrived Feb. 15 at Norfolk, Va.

Monterey, sailed Feb. 15 from Fuchau, China, for Amoy, China.

Utah, arrived Feb. 15 at Boston, Mass.

Leonidas, sailed from Washington for Hampton Roads Feb. 16.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 8, 1912.

Promotions in the Navy.

The following citizens to be assistant surgeons: Cecil F. Charlton, Robert G. Davis.

The following machinists to be chief machinists: Ole P. Oraker, Francis G. Randall.

Nomination confirmed by the Senate Feb. 14, 1912.

Promotion in the Navy.

Lieut. (J.G.) Fred M. Perkins to be a lieutenant from Dec. 22, 1911, to fill a vacancy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 9.—Civil Engr. C. W. Parks detached works General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y.; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Btsn. Ralph Martin detached Tennessee; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Siakwan, Feb. 9, 1912.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. W. Cabanis detached command Barry; to Albany.

Lieut. (J.G.) Richard Hill detached aid on staff, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, on board Saratoga; to Barry.

Ensign W. C. Owen detached Albany; to Barry.

Ensign H. A. Jones detached Barry; to Bainbridge.

Ensign Haller Belt detached Bainbridge; to aid on staff, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, on board Saratoga.

Note.—Lieut. Comdr. S. B. Thomas died at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 9, 1912.

FEB. 10.—Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Gilmer commissioned a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Winston commissioned a lieutenant commander from Oct. 26, 1911.

Lieut. Comdr. F. R. Naile commissioned a lieutenant commander from Dec. 14, 1911.

Lieut. C. K. Jones detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to Asiatic Station.

Lieut. J. H. Collins commissioned a lieutenant from July 1, 1911.

Lieut. I. C. Kidd commissioned a lieutenant from Dec. 14, 1911.

Med. Insp. G. H. Barber commissioned a medical inspector from Sept. 17, 1911.

Surg. S. G. Evans to Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Surg. M. W. Baker commissioned a surgeon from Nov. 17, 1911.

Pay Dir. J. S. Phillips commissioned a pay director from Dec. 8, 1911.

Paymr. J. W. Morse detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Paymr. C. W. Eliason detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to naval station, Cavite, P.I., as general storekeeper.

Civil Engr. A. L. Parsons detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.

Civil Engr. W. H. Allen detached Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Civil Engr. DeWitt C. Webb detached navy yard, Boston, Mass., as public works officer; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Civil Engr. R. E. Bakenhaus detached Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Chief Btsn. John Mahoney detached navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Chief Mach. F. J. Ingram detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to home, wait orders.

Chief Machs. F. F. Krainek, C. S. Wolf and G. R. C. Thompson commissioned chief machinists from Dec. 27, 1911.

Mach. J. C. Hines detached Lancaster; to temporary Maine.

Paymr. Clerk R. W. Bell, retired, detached Richmond; to home.

FEB. 12.—Ensign Jules James to Dolphin for temporary duty.

Passed Asst. Surg. E. O. J. Eyttinge to naval station, Guam.

Passed Asst. Surg. O. J. Mink orders of Jan. 24 revoked.

Paymr. Clerk A. G. King appointed a paymaster's clerk, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

FEB. 13.—Lieut. S. B. Smith detached navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; resignation accepted to take effect March 1, 1912.

Lieut. G. D. Johnstone detached Marietta; to Salem as navigator.

Lieut. C. K. Jones orders of Feb. 10 revoked.

Lieut. (J.G.) Bryson Bruce detached Iowa; to Mississippi.

Ensign B. Taylor to Iowa.

Pay Insp. Joseph Fyffe commissioned a pay inspector from Dec. 8, 1911.

Chief Mach. George Crofton detached Tallahassee; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Chief Mach. C. A. Rowe detached naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.; to Potomac.

Mach. Donald McDonald to naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I., March 5, 1912.

Mach. R. E. Rucker to Tallahassee.

Paymr. Clerks E. K. Brooks, jr., and G. W. Van Brunt appointed paymaster's clerks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

FEB. 14.—Lieut. M. S. Corning detached Salem; to Hancock.

Ensigns James Parker, jr., and Fitzhugh Green to Tonopah.

P.A. Surg. L. M. Schmidt detached Navy Recruiting Station, Chicago, Ill.; to naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

P.A. Surg. G. B. Tribble detached naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

FEB. 15.—Lieut. L. E. Morgan detached Wabash; granted sick leave three months.

Lieut. G. M. Baum detached New Orleans; home, wait orders.

Lieuts. B. H. Steele, E. S. Robinson and J. H. Collins detached New Orleans; home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. H. Bowdye detached New Orleans; home, wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. S. McCain detached Washington; home, wait orders.

Ensign H. D. F. Burdick resignation accepted Feb. 15.

Mdsn. H. W. Underwood detached Maryland to Washington.

Mdsn. D. B. Beary detached Washington to Maryland.

P.A. Surg. G. S. Hathaway detached New Orleans; home, wait orders.

Acting Asst. Surg. A. R. Schier detached Marine Recruiting Station, Kansas City, Mo.; to Marine Recruiting Station, Memphis, Tenn.

Paymr. J. A. Bull detached New Orleans; home, wait orders.

Chief Constr. W. L. Capps detached senior member of boards on hull changes for vessels building, Atlantic coast; granted leave five months.

Btsn. George Knott detached New Orleans; home, wait orders.

Gunner C. S. Schepke and Corp. Robert Morgan detached New Orleans; home, wait orders.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 9.—First Lieut. L. P. Pinkston detached recruiting office, New York, to Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

FEB. 12.—Capt. A. T. Marix detached Marine Barracks, Honolulu, to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

FEB. 13.—Capt. C. H. Lyman detached Marine Barracks, Sitka, about March 15, 1912, to Marine Barracks, Puget Sound.

Second Lieut. A. McC. Robbins detached Marine Barracks, New York, to recruiting office, New York.

Second Lieut. W. S. Harrison detached recruiting office, Kansas City, to Marine Barracks, New York.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

Two new revenue cutters, the Unagla and Miami, were launched Feb. 10 at Newport News, Va. A party composed of Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh, Senators and Representatives and prominent officials arranged to be present. Miss Elizabeth Hille, daughter of Charles D. Hille, secretary to President Taft, christened the Unagla. Miss Barnes Richardson, daughter of Representative William Richardson, of Alabama, senior member of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, held the honor of naming the Miami. The Miami, which is to be stationed at Key West, Fla., and the Unagla, which will operate in the waters of Southern Alaska, are sister ships and are the first United States vessels completed under the eight-hour law. With large coal and water capacity the vessels will be able to make unusually long trips or remain at sea for extended periods. Each will have an armament of three six-pounder rapid fire guns.

The revenue cutter Onondaga, stationed at Norfolk, Va., Capt. D. F. A. de Otte, reports that while standing to the northward off Cape Charles on Feb. 2, intercepted a wireless message from the steamer Sabine, reporting a collision between the German steamer Alleghany and British steamer Pomeroy in Lat. 37-33, Long. 74-37. The former sank and the latter was standing for Newport News with passengers and crew of Alleghany, with bow stove in. The Onondaga intercepted the Pomeroy, and the offer of the Onondaga to assist was accepted.

The Onondaga reports while cruising east of Assateague

Feb. 6, went to the assistance of a steamer on fire. When she arrived the British steamer Castle Eden was leaving with the crew of the Consols, having parted her towing hawser. The vessel was listed and leaking and lying broadside to a southerly wind and sea. The hatches were burned, also engine space and bridge. The Castle Eden left a wire hawser hanging from the port bow. An attempt to tow the vessel was unsuccessful and she finally sank in fourteen fathoms.

The cutter Woodbury, Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr., commanding, on Feb. 6, while standing through Hussey's Sound, Me., sighted a spar buoy adrift and towed it into shoal water in Casco Bay, Me., and reported facts to inspector of 1st Lighthouse District, Portland, Me.

The Woodbury, in Rockland Harbor, on the morning of Feb. 8 received a request from the master of the schooner Ida B. Gibson, of Bangor, bound to Brooklyn, Me., with coal, to break out center harbor in order that he might deliver his cargo of coal. The Woodbury broke out the harbor to the inner wharves, the ice being about six inches thick. On the 9th at 2 p.m. opened up the channel again and broke the ice around the docks so that the schooner was able to get alongside. The schooner was put alongside by the tug, and the master expressed his appreciation for the service rendered and the Woodbury proceeded to Stonington, Me.

Two three-masted schooners, the Annie R. Lewis and the Rhoda Holmes, with rigging and sails incased in ice and crews near exhaustion from long exposure to zero weather, were taken in tow for Provincetown Feb. 10 by the revenue cutter Gresham. The vessels were found near Pollock Rip Shoals Lightship. The Monomoy Point life-saver, in the face of a thirty-knot gale, reached the Rhoda Holmes after a four-mile row, finding her helpless, with split sails and a frost-bitten crew.

The revenue cutter Apache, Capt. G. C. Carmine, rendered assistance to the following vessels from Jan. 27 to and including Feb. 2: Steamer Florida, schooners William Thomas Moore, Curtis, Claudy May, J. C. Lake, Russell O. W. Nellie Jackson and Harriet Howeth and the steamer Sif. Most of the vessels assisted were unable to continue their course on account of the ice conditions.

The revenue cutter Mohawk on Feb. 10 rendered assistance to the schooner Susie H. Davidson after she had collided with the Records.

Capt. S. B. Winram, commanding the revenue cutter Gresham, rendered assistance to the schooners Annie R. Lewis and Rhoda Holmes in the vicinity of Boston on Feb. 10 and 11.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. Wood's Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. R. R. Waeche. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. San Francisco, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAK—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. L. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Wilmington, N.C.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill. Mare Island Navy Yard.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. H. G. Fisher. New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. Astoria, Ore.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Boerker. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haake. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Depot Revenue Cutter Service. South Baltimore, out of commission.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. W. Wolf. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. W. H. Joyce. Seattle, Wash.

THEITIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Seattle, Wash.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. C. W. Cairnes. Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMETT—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landrey. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Feb. 16, 1912.

A number of dinners were given during the week for Miss Marion Allison (whose wedding to Lieut. J. E. Fickel appears on another page). Miss Emily Chase gave a dinner on Tuesday; Mrs. John E. Woodward gave a dinner of fourteen covers on Thursday; Miss Katherine Andrews gave a dinner of twelve covers on Friday evening, her guests going afterward to the hop, and Mrs. George R. Cecil a dinner of ten covers for Miss Allison on Saturday, the 10th. The hop on the 10th was a leap year dance. Mrs. George Andrews and Mrs. E. B. Smith received.

Miss Le Favour, a cousin of Mrs. Frank H. Burton, sailed last week for Europe, to spend some months with members of her family in Dresden. Brig. Gen. Charles Smith and Col. Rogers Birnie sailed on the 15th for Panama.

Mrs. John E. Woodward gave a bridge party on the 13th. The prizes were won by Mrs. Townsend Whelan, Mrs. F. H. Burton and Miss Helen Cecil. Capt. and Mrs. George E. Thorne had as dinner guests on the 8th Col. and Mrs. George R. Cecil, Col. and Mrs. John D. Barrette, Miss Biddle, Capt. and Mrs. Frank B. Hawkins, Mrs. Crofton and Capt. A. F. Halpin. Chaplain and Mrs. E. B. Smith entertained Col. and Mrs. George R. Cecil at a dinner of nine covers on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday, the 14th, Lieut. J. E. Fickel gave a dinner of sixteen covers for the bridesmaids and ushers who were to take part in his wedding on the next day. There were present also Miss Allison, Col. and Mrs. Allison, Miss Jackson, maid of honor, Chaplain and Mrs. E. B. Smith and Mr. Philip Allison, Lieutenant Fickel's best man. The dinner was served at the bachelors' mess.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 12, 1912.

Colonel Getty and Adjutant Moore have been busy getting the command ready in the event of a move to the Mexican border. Quartermaster Saville has had all the transportation overhauled and put into order for field service. This command is in excellent condition for field work.

On pay night another entertainment was gotten up for the enlisted men in Fort Sheridan Theater, so that any man desiring home amusement could have it. A sufficient number of soldiers attended to warrant the commanding officer in authorizing a similar entertainment for next pay night. The plan keeps many men in the post who would otherwise go to surrounding towns and spend their money. The entertainment consisted mostly of music by the 27th Infantry band, under the leadership of Chief Musician Savoca, and moving pictures of drama and comic subjects by Chaplain Rice. On Saturday night a Valentine's day hop was given in the gymnasium for the men and more than 100 couples enjoyed themselves.

Sunday evening religious services were conducted by Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Rice for the prisoners. Francis Mary Jane Broadhurst, daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. Broadhurst, 15th Cav., was christened by the Chaplain on Feb. 10. Major McDonald officiated as godfather.

The companies of the 27th Infantry are subscribing towards the purchase of a 40 by 60 circus tent for recreation purposes in the field this summer. Battalion Adjutant Boughton, athletic officer, is training a number of the men for an athletic meet to be held in the gymnasium Saturday evening, March 2.

THE SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

The Senate Committee on Commerce favorably reported S. 4471, to provide for the establishment of aids to navigation and for the improvement of existing aids in Puget Sound, Wash.

Mr. Nelson, in the Senate, proposes as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill the amendment of Sec. 4875, Rev. Stats., already passed by the Senate as a separate measure, the one fixing the compensation of superintendents of national cemeteries.

The Secretary of War has submitted estimates of deficiencies in appropriations to complete the service of the War Department for the fiscal year 1912, as follows: Pay of the Military Academy, 1912, \$30,000; current and ordinary expenses, Military Academy, 1912, \$14,986; National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1912, \$25,000; state or territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors, 1911, \$67,407.14; relief of the Southern Express Company, \$148,996; relief of Lieut. Roy W. Winton, 14th U.S. Inf., \$33.45; credit in the accounts of certain Army officers requiring no appropriation, —; total, \$137,575.55.

The Secretary of State, requesting authority of Congress for Capt. P. H. Overroth and Gunner Karl Johannsen, of the Revenue Cutter Service, to accept gold watches from the government of the Dominion of Canada for services in saving lives of the crew of the British schooner Fownes, says, in part: "The Department is of the opinion that the saving of human life in a tempestuous sea and at personal risk is a meritorious act within the contemplation of Rule 1 of the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations (Senate Report 373, Sixty-first Congress, second session), and that the intrinsic value of these presents is not disproportionate to the services rendered as is contemplated in Rule 2 of that report."

The Navy Personnel bill, introduced in the House on Feb. 13 by Mr. Padgett, appears on page 756.

Debate and action on the Army bill in the House appears on pages 765-7.

The House on Feb. 8 passed H. Res. 398, calling for information regarding Army posts recommended by the Secretary of War for abandonment.

The Senate on Feb. 12 passed S. 548, retiring Thomas Harrison, clerk in the Naval Observatory; also S. 4471, to provide for aids to navigation in Puget Sound, Wash.; also H. J. Res. 191, granting temporary use of certain lands in Fort Mason military reservation to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company; also S. 4238, to provide for use of American National Red Cross in aid of land and naval forces.

The Fortification Appropriation bill, H. R. 20111, was reported in the House on Feb. 14.

The majority and minority reports on the Smoot General Pension bill were presented Feb. 14 in the Senate. Senator McCumber, for the majority, reported that the Smoot bill would carry an average annual increase of \$160.50 for each pensioner, and that for the first five years of its operation it would cost the Government, respectively, \$22,000,000, \$86,500,000 (which would carry the arrears), \$50,000,000, \$54,500,000 and \$50,500,000. The minority report, signed by Senators Curtis, Brown, Shively, Poindexter and Johnson, favored the Sherwood bill, on the ground that it would give to a large number of soldiers \$1 a day, while the Smoot bill would give \$1 a day only to those who had served three years or more and were seventy-five years old.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 5119, Mr. Jones.—For the relief of Alexander MacKenzie, U.S. Army, retired.

S. 5120, Mr. Jones.—For the relief of Henry L. Abbot, U.S. Army, retired.

S. 5133, Mr. Root.—To provide for the erection of a building to be known as the George Washington Memorial Building, to serve as the gathering place and headquarters of patriotic, scientific, medical and other organizations interested in promoting the welfare of the American people.

S. 5138, Mr. Dixon.—Providing for the opening of the abandoned Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation, in the state of Montana.

S. 5188, Mr. Clapp.—To correct the record in the case of P. A. Surg. William Neil McDonell, U.S. Navy.

S. 5200, Mr. Guggenheim.—To authorize the President to appoint A. C. G. Williams Foote, late first lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, to the grade of first lieutenant in the U.S. Army and place him on the retired list.

S. 5201, Mr. Guggenheim.—To authorize the President to appoint Clarence C. Faw, late second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, to the grade of second lieutenant in the U.S. Army and place him on the retired list.

S. 5204, Mr. Burnham.—That assistant paymasters in the Navy, after three years' service as such, shall, after passing the examinations required by law, be eligible to promotion to the grade of passed assistant paymaster: Provided, That the total number of passed assistant and assistant paymasters shall not be thereby increased.

S. 5214, Mr. Perkins.—That the grades of the active list of the Pay Corps of the Navy are hereby increased by ten additional paymasters, in all eighty-six paymasters, and by twenty additional passed assistant and assistant paymasters, in all 116 passed assistant and assistant paymasters: Provided, That the vacancies created in the grade of assistant paymaster, thirty in number, be filled by applicants from officers of the line of the Navy not above the grade of ensign, and that no more than fifteen be appointed in any one fiscal year.

S. 5215, Mr. Perkins.—That all officers of the Navy who, since March 3, 1899, have been advanced or may hereafter be advanced in grade or rank pursuant to law shall be allowed the pay and allowances of the higher grade or rank from the dates stated in their commissions.

S. 5217, Mr. Shively.—To place on the retired list of the Army the names of the surviving officers who were mustered out under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 15, 1870.

S. 5226, Mr. Clapp.—For erecting a suitable memorial to John Ericsson. Same as H. R. 19808.

S. 5262, Mr. Cullem.—To correct the military record of Capt. Sylvester G. Parker.

S. 5305, Mr. Perkins.—To regulate and increase efficiency of personnel of U.S. Navy and Marine Corps.

S. 5310, Mr. Briggs.—Authorizing the retirement from active service with increased rank of officers now on the active list of the Army who served in the Civil War.

H. R. 19397, Mr. Wood, of New Jersey.—To restore Lieut. Richard Philip McCullough, U.S.N., to a place on the list of line officers of the Navy next after Lieut. J. J. McCracken, U.S.N.

H. R. 19641, Mr. Mott.—That the sum of \$25,000 be appropriated, to be expended under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of War, the Commissioner of Pensions, and the president general of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, for the publication of the records of service of the soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States prior to the war of 1812, and also of such land rights, land grants, and similar documents issued by the United States prior to said war as may be thought advisable by the commission above named.

H. R. 19722, Mr. Foss.—To increase the efficiency of the medical department of the U.S. Navy.

H. R. 19724, Mr. Taggart.—Appropriating \$15,000 to purchase and acquire title to the home of Francis Scott Key, author of the national anthem, and the ground upon which the same is located in Washington, D.C.

H. R. 19774, Mr. Steenerson.—To correct the record in the case of P. A. Surg. William Neil McDonell, U.S. Navy.

H. R. 19788, Mr. Tilson.—To restore Capt. Harold L. Jackson, retired, to the active list of the Army.

H. R. 19788, Mr. Tilson.—To restore Capt. Harold L. Jackson, retired, to the active list of the Army.

H. R. 19805, Mr. Foss.—That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint a board consisting of seven persons, one representative of the maritime interests of the United States, two representatives of the Department of Commerce and Labor, two officers of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, and two officers of the U.S. Navy, who shall devise and report to Congress as early as practicable a plan for the transfer and consolidation of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, the U.S. Lighthouse Service, the U.S. Life-Saving Service, and the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey into and under the jurisdiction of a new bureau in the Navy Department, to be known as the Coast Guard Bureau of said department, but to form no constituent part of the Navy proper except in time of war.

H. R. 19808, Mr. Foss.—For erecting a suitable memorial to John Ericsson in Washington, D.C. Appropriates \$100,000.

H. R. 19855, Mr. Sulzer.—To authorize the President of the United States to appoint Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, retired, to be a lieutenant general of the U.S. Army.

H. R. 19949, Mr. Dyer.—For erecting a memorial to Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, U.S.A., in the city of St. Louis. Appropriates \$250,000.

H. R. 19953, Mr. Plumley.—That the President is hereby authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint upon the retired list of the Army, with the rank of brigadier general, any surviving general officer of the Civil War who was commissioned as a general or brigadier general of Volunteers and who served in the field in either capacity with credit, who was honorably mustered out of the Service, and who may wish to avail himself of the benefit of this act: Provided, That retired pay under this act shall be in lieu of any pension the officer is now receiving.

H. R. 19966, Mr. Padgett.—That the unexpended balances of all appropriations under the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, hereinafter named shall be available until used and applicable to past as well as future obligations, namely, "Ammunition for ships of the Navy," "New batteries for ships of the Navy," "Fire control for ships of the Navy," "Small-arms and machine-guns," "Reserve torpedoes and appliances," "Experiments," and "Arming and equipping Naval Militia."

H. R. 20021, Mr. Focht.—To promote on the retired list of the U.S. Army Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S. Army, retired.

H. R. 20045, Mr. Padgett.—Navy Personnel bill. See text on page 756.

H. R. 20111, Mr. Sherley.—Fortification Appropriation bill.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1912.

In the basketball game with Syracuse University on Saturday evening the cadet team won with a score of 26 to 22. At Lusk Reservoir in the afternoon was played a game of hockey with the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the visitors winning with a score of 5 to 1.

As there were no hops this week there have been few visitors; the cadets' spare time has been spent in getting ready for the hundredth night entertainment, which promises to draw a large crowd to West Point next week. This year there will be two performances, so that all may be accommodated.

The ice-covered river is becoming a favorite place for walking every afternoon. A sleigh has been put in commission for regular trips back and forth from Garrison to connect with the trains. The ferryboat Highlander, which usually has a channel open for a good part of the winter, is frozen tight at her slip. Sleighs and automobiles and the river an excellent place for driving and some motor races have been given. The new auto-bus moves along so silently that it is a pleasure to watch it, and still more of a pleasure to ride in it and to be able to make oneself heard in an ordinary conversational tone.

Teas are the popular form of entertaining and Mrs. Hammond gave one at the club on Thursday for Miss Bartlett, sister of Lieut. G. G. Bartlett. The guests included Mesdames Gordon, Holt, Parker, Clifford Jones, G. G. Bartlett, Murphy, Cross and Alley. Mrs. Higley's tea was on Friday at the club, when Mrs. Clifford Jones poured tea and Mrs. Herr presided over the chocolate. Among the ladies who had a delightful time were Mrs. Fieberger, Miss Fieberger, Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Hodges and her guest, Miss Holmes, Mrs. Spaulding, Mrs. O'Hara and her mother, Mrs. Westlake, Mrs. McKell, Mrs. Cross and Mrs. Smith.

The Reading Club met with Mrs. DeArmond, who read a comprehensive paper on "The Greek Church." The difference between the faith and others was explained clearly. In the absence of Mrs. Morrow, the current event member, Mrs. Geoffrey Bartlett read the résumé of news for the week. Mr. M. R. Hutchison, personal representative of Thomas A. Edison, gave a lecture on "The Edison Storage Battery" Thursday morning to the Second Class of cadets. The officers of the post were invited. While at the post Mr. Hutchison was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Robinson, who entertained for him at dinner on Wednesday, other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Jewett, sr., Capt. and Mrs. Cohen.

Capt. and Mrs. Davis gave a pleasant sleighing party on Wednesday evening for Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Miss Barry, Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Captains Wilcox and Cowles, Lieutenants Glade and Bryden. Mrs. Clifford Jones's family, who have been visiting her for some time, have returned to Dallas, Texas. Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow's dinner guests on Thursday were Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. McKell also entertained at dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Capt. and Mrs. McCloskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr.

As usual Friday was the favorite evening for dinners. Gen. and Mrs. Barry entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Baer, Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. G. G. Bartlett, Miss Barry and Lieutenant Reilly. Col. and Mrs. Fieberger's dinner guests were Col. and Mrs. Bethel, Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Col. and Mrs. Holt, Miss Fieberger and Lieutenant Edwards. At Col. and Mrs. Gordon's dinner party were Capt. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Major and Mrs. Clayton's guests at dinner were Col. and Mrs. Keefe, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomlinson and Captain Wilcox. Lieut. and Mrs. Williams entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. McCloskey, Lieut. and Mrs. McKell, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow's guests were Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr.

Mrs. Hammond's sister, Mrs. J. C. Murphy, was called away suddenly by the illness of another sister, Mrs. Webster Jones, and started for California on Friday morning. Mrs. Murphy has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond for a number of months and she will be very much missed in the social affairs in which she was very popular. On her way to California Mrs. Murphy will stop over a night at Fort Leavenworth as the guest of Col. and Mrs. Kuhn; she will also visit her sister-in-law, Mrs. Sprague.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Pillsbury entertained charmingly at a cadet tea given for her guests, the Misses Cunningham and Pomeroy, of San Francisco. Miss Ellen Barry and Mrs. Bethel poured tea and chocolate for about twenty cadets. Mrs. Cross gave a tea at the club on Saturday for Mrs. Hibbett, wife of a naval officer, who has been staying at the hotel with her son, Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Anderson poured and Mrs. Cross assisted in serving by Mrs. Hammond. Among the guests were Mesdames Barry, Davis, Fieberger, Stuart, Clayton, Thomlinson, Bartlett, Alley, Williams and Mrs. Bartlett. Capt. and Mrs. Baer gave a dinner on Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Grayson Murphy, of Cedarhurst, L.I. Their other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs. Mr. Murphy is a West Point graduate, class

of 1903. Mrs. H. E. Mitchell entertained several guests at the club on Saturday evening after the basketball game. Lieutenant Chilton gave a small tea on Wednesday. Lieutenant Campbell has returned to West Point after spending a month's leave at Chattanooga.

On Monday afternoon took place the funeral of the late Lieut. S. V. McClure, U.S.A., and on Thursday the late Mrs. Erwin, widow of General Erwin and mother of Major James B. Erwin, U.S.A., was buried in the post cemetery.

The Friday Auction Club met with Mrs. G. G. Bartlett at its last meeting; Mrs. Holt was hostess for the Monday Club, and the Tuesday Afternoon Bridge held its meeting with Mrs. Fieberger. Capt. and Mrs. Jewett entertained the Tuesday Evening Club, and at an extra table were Mrs. Jewett, mother of Captain Jewett, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrow and Lieutenant Jarman. Miss Kathleen Baillie, guest of Col. and Mrs. Keefe, has returned home. A lecture was given to the cadets on Saturday morning by Prof. Robert K. Root, of Princeton, on "Tennyson." Col. and Mrs. Holt entertained Professor Root, Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs at luncheon after the lecture.

The organ recital given at the cadet chapel on Sunday afternoon was an artistic triumph for Mr. Frederick C. Mayer, the organist, and Mrs. Lillian Brochman-Gillespie, soprano, who gave some very charming songs. A varied program was rendered and as always the recital was well attended.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 15, 1912.

The following midshipmen who failed in the semi-annual examinations have resigned: From the Fourth Class—Donald B. Fitch, Ia.; Chaplain E. Evans, Va.; Webster M. Thompson, Va.; John M. Tildesley, Miss.; Armistead C. Rogers, Tenn.; John B. Dunbar, Texas; John Rough, Jr., Mich.; Jonathan D. Reed, Jr., Ky.; Edwin F. Cochrane, N.D.; William L. Welch, Ind.; Ira B. Hill, Wis.; Sidney W. Kirtland, Wash.; Stanton F. Valk, Neb.; Clarence E. DesChamps, S.C., and Arnold W. Jacobsen, Iowa. Also Bainbridge Reynolds, of the Third Class, from New York.

The torpedoboot Stringham, lately at Norfolk, has returned to Annapolis for use of the midshipmen in practical work in the spring.

The annual dress ball of the Naval Academy, under the auspices of the Officers' Hop Association, took place on Friday evening. Among characters represented were the cast of Pinafore, in which were Lieutenant Commander Bullard, Lieutenants McClintic, Farley, Wilcox and Bassett, and others arrayed in the uniforms of officers and sailors of the British navy. McD. Insp. A. M. D. McCormick appeared as a baker; Mrs. McCormick as an Indian princess; Mrs. J. H. Gibbons as Queen Elizabeth; Superintendent Gibbons as a mandarin; Lieutenant Commander Hinds, Napoleon Bonaparte; Lieut. R. E. Fisher, U.S.A., and Instr. F. W. Morrison, in cap and gown; Surgeon Parker, a "fussy old woman," Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons gave a large dinner on Saturday. Later Miss Louise Williams, of Georgia, in song and story illustrated negro life and character. Assistant Secretary Beckman Winthrop, of the Navy, and Mrs. Winthrop were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons.

Mrs. Meyers, wife of Lieut. G. J. Meyers, assisted by Mrs. Ennalls Wagman, received on Monday. Mrs. Harshman, wife of Prof. W. S. Harshman, entertained at a card party Tuesday. On Wednesday Mrs. McCracken, wife of Lieut. J. J. McCracken, gave a card party. Mrs. Bullard, wife of Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard, sent invitations in verse to her reception given on Valentine's Day.

There can be no doubt of the need of more officers' quarters at the Naval Academy. A number of the younger officers on duty at the institution have to board with their families in the city of Annapolis. In the early days of the Naval Academy some of the bandsmen had houses within the school. For many years the secretary of the Naval Academy, who is always a civilian, had a house in the grounds for himself and family.

Mrs. W. Bainbridge-Hoff, who had been on a visit to her son, A. Bainbridge-Hoff, U.S.N., at the Naval Academy, has returned to her home.

The following are dates for the runs of the Anne Arundel Hunt Club, which is composed chiefly of ladies and gentlemen of the Naval Academy: Feb. 22, Three-Mile Oak, at 10 a.m.; Feb. 24, Eastport, at 1:30 p.m., Lieutenant Castle, M.F.H.; March 1, Weems Creek, at 3:45, Lieutenant Poter, M.F.H.

Adjutant General Macklin, the newly appointed head of the Maryland National Guard, a graduate of the Naval Academy, is working to perfect a system of wireless telegraphy in connection with the improvement of the military system of the state. He has appointed Mr. C. E. Phelps, the chief engineer of the State Public Service, as commander of the proposed service, with the rank of major.

By the score of 27 to 19 the Swarthmore basketball five on Feb. 10 inflicted the first defeat of the season upon the midshipmen. Swarthmore played with great aggressiveness, and followed the ball so closely that the midshipmen's teamwork, generally its strong point, did not figure. Both teams were so closely pressed that they resorted to long throws and Gieg, for Swarthmore, and Wenzel, for the Naval Academy, had some brilliant baskets to their credit. The teams were: Naval Academy—Wenzel, McKee, forwards; McReavey, Byers, center; Eriz, Byers, Wild, guards. Swarthmore—Baker, Weaver, Mitchell, forwards; Gilchrist, center; Gieg, Smith, guards.

The intercollegiate fencing season was inaugurated here Saturday afternoon by a finely contested match which was won by the Naval Academy over Harvard by five bouts to four. Boyd and Loomis, of the visitors, lost the first two bouts to Midshipmen Larimer and Dodd by decisive scores, but all of the other bouts were won by narrow margins. Though Loomis was badly beaten in his first bout, he secured both of his others. The teams were: Naval Academy—Larimer, Dodd, Broadbent. Harvard—Boyd, Loomis, Wilber. Judges: Lieut. O. H. Oakley, U.S.N., Prof. F. W. Morrison, Naval Academy.

The midshipmen won a finely contested wrestling match against Princeton Saturday evening, taking four of the seven bouts. Elder, the stocky little Navy captain, started off by bringing Fouler to the mat in two minutes and thirty seconds, the quickest fall of the evening. The best contested bout was the middleweight event, in which Sowell, Naval Academy, and A. Ormond, Princeton, proved themselves both strong and clever. It went the time limit, and was awarded to the midshipmen on form and aggressiveness. The teams were: Naval Academy—Elder, Merrill, Babbitt, Scotland, Sowell, Weems, Vaughan. Princeton—Fouler, Elmendorf, H. Ormond, A. Ormond, Frantz, Penfield, Logan.

By the score of 25 to 20 the Naval Academy gymnastic team won from Princeton here in the opening meet of the season Saturday evening. The general work averaged well, and it was not until the last event was over that the outcome was certain. Hay's work on the horizontal bars, that of Zacharias on the side-horse, and the tumbling of Kiefer and Gillette were the features. The winners of points were: Naval Academy—La Bombard, Hatch, Hull, Skinner, Landis, Zacharias, Russell, Kiefer, Gillette. Princeton—Hay, Wolff, Lehman, Moffatt.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 8, 1912.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick gave a large reception in honor of their guests, Col. and Mrs. Hardin, of New York. The house was elaborately decorated in pink roses, palms and ferns. The 22d Infantry orchestra furnished delightful music. Mrs. Simonds, Mrs. Halford, Mrs. W. R. Taylor and Miss Scott assisted. Major and Mrs. Poore entertained at dinner in honor of General Kobbé, who is visiting his son, Capt. F. W. Kobbé. Covers were laid for General Kobbé, Captain Kobbé, Major and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. and Mrs. Hanay, Major Thompson, Major and Mrs. Poore.

The 22d Infantry are planning a large bridge party to be given in the gymnasium for the benefit of the Army Relief. Mrs. Muir gave a delightful bridge party in honor of Mrs. Siler, the bride of the post. The rooms and table were beautifully decorated in pink sweet peas, ferns and palms. Mrs. Poore poured coffee, Mrs. Lewis served salad. Among those present were Mesdames Read, Cusack, Hannay, Curtis, Harri-

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gan, Ripley, Poore, Simonds, Murray, Kennedy, Page, Terrill, Berry, Grier, Adams, Herr, Wilson and Halford.

Major and Mrs. Poore entertained informally with a jolly musicale in honor of Miss Priscilla's birthday, Feb. 4. A Dutch supper was served. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, Lieut. and Mrs. Halford, Capt. and Mrs. Hannay, Capt. and Mrs. Ripley, Major and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Muir, Lieut. and Mrs. Adams, General Kobbé, Capt. F. W. Kobbé, Major Thompson, Miss Frances Murray and Miss Kay, who is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Adams. Lieut. and Mrs. Grier gave a delightful bridge party Wednesday evening.

San Antonio seems to be a favorite winter resort for retired officers, although the weather has been unusually cold. Among those here are Gen. and Mrs. Page, Gen. and Mrs. Jesse Lee, General Hall, the Misses Hall, Gen. and Mrs. J. C. Lee, Colonel Stevens, Major Thompson, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Gen. and Mrs. Hoskins.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 11, 1912.

On Saturday Mrs. James H. Bryson was hostess at a yellow luncheon, Jonquil forming the centerpiece. The guests included Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Dade, Mrs. Myer, Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Stodter, Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. McCleave, Mrs. Fuger and Mrs. Gilmor. Mrs. Arthur Williams was at home to a number of friends on Tuesday afternoon, when the guests included Mesdames Lee, Kemper, Wescott, Holley, Morton, Clarke, Brunzell, Lawrence, Black, McAdams, Palmer, Van Horn, Dowell, Reardan, Sloan, Misses McConnell, Davis, Corn and Rosalie Williams.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Margaret Corn, sister of Mrs. Otto Brunzell, to Mr. R. P. Snyder, of Cheyenne. The wedding will be in the early spring.

Tuesday Mrs. Le May entertained at a most enjoyable musical tea. Mrs. William H. Noble gave a tea on Wednesday for Mrs. Walker, a recent arrival. Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Dade, Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Christian served, assisted by Mrs. Wing, Mrs. Raborg, Miss Little, Miss Rosalie Williams and Miss Kimball. Mrs. Sparks was hostess at a five hundred party on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Sanford. Mrs. Bryson and Mrs. Kilbourne won the prizes. Other guests were Mrs. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Dade, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Le May, Mrs. McNair, Mrs. Gilmor, Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Kimball and Mrs. Williams.

Major and Mrs. Amos W. Kimball presided at a beautiful violet dinner on Thursday for Gen. and Mrs. Freeman, Col. and Mrs. Williams, Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Christian and Capt. and Mrs. Noble. On Thursday Mrs. John P. Guilfoyle entertained at cards. There were seven tables of bridge and three of five hundred. The guests included Mesdames Myer, Christian, Rubottom, Hathaway, Tompkins, Camp, Chapin, Keiffer, Bryson, Fuger, McNair, Gilmor, Walker, Reno, Dade, Armstrong, Stodter, Cowin, Jones, Sparks, Ayres, Raborg, Noble, Love and Hamilton from Fort Russell, and Mesdames Brewster, Gill, Abbott, Fuller and Davis from Cheyenne.

Miss Tilton, of Seattle, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. George M. Brooke. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Raborg have as their guest Miss McMurtie, of Denver. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph E. Barzynski have returned to the post, after an absence of two months. Lieut. Emile V. Cutrer has also returned. Mrs. Cutrer will come later.

The Chatter Club met with Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Wescott on Wednesday. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Morton, Capt. and Mrs. Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. Black, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell and Miss Corn. Capt. and Mrs. George F. Hamilton presided at a yellow dinner on Friday, Jonquil being used. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Stodter, Lieut. and Mrs. Howard.

On Friday Mrs. George M. Brooke entertained in honor of her sister, Miss Tilton. There were six tables of bridge. Handsome prizes were won by Mrs. Reardan, Mrs. Fuger and Miss Davis. Other guests included Mesdames Le May, Bart, Gilmor, Brunzell, Black, Dowell, McNair, Armstrong, Christian, McCleave, Kilbourne, Sparks, Clarke, Myer and Devers, Miss Little, Miss Rosalie Williams and Miss Corn. Lieut. and Mrs. Albert Gilmor entertained at dinner last Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Devers, Captain Newbold and Lieutenant Hicks.

Capt. Graham I. Johnson, 6th Inf., was a visitor in the post last week, en route to the Philippines. Capt. Theodore Schultz, 9th Cav., is spending a three months' leave in St. Louis. On Friday evening Major and Mrs. Dade entertained with five tables of five hundred. Miss Francis Christian celebrated her eleventh birthday on Saturday by inviting twenty of her little friends to enjoy the afternoon with her. Many games were played and prizes

awarded. Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Stodter and Mrs. Christian assisted the little hostess in entertaining.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert T. Fuger gave a dinner before the hop on Saturday for Misses Little, Kimball and Dade, Captain Newbold, Lieutenants Hicks and Sparks. The officers and ladies of the 9th Cavalry gave a very enjoyable hop in the gymnasium on Saturday evening, to which all the officers and ladies in the garrison were invited.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 14, 1912.

A very attractive bridge luncheon was given on Tuesday by Mrs. James Totten. Her guests were Mrs. Clarence McNeil, Mrs. Andrew Hero, Mrs. Maxwell Murray, Mrs. Harry Barnes, Mrs. Matthew Armstrong and Mrs. Richard Armstrong, of Hampton, Mrs. Fred Perry and Mrs. Paterson. Capt. and Mrs. William Forse are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hase. Capt. and Mrs. Marcellus G. Spinks are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cole. Tuesday evening Major and Mrs. W. P. Pence had a bridge party for Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Lieutenant Eldredge, Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Adams, Gen. J. M. K. Davis and Mrs. Hero. Miss Kennedy, of Kansas, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hase. Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin had a bridge dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Hall. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Totten, Miss Jackson, Miss Lola Berry and Lieutenant Campbell.

Mrs. Frederick Reynolds has returned from Johns Hopkins Hospital, and is improving rapidly. Miss Stella Dunn, of Brooklyn, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Knox. Miss Jackson, of New York, is the guest of her niece, Mrs. Maxwell Murray. Gen. and Mrs. J. M. K. Davis, who have been the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Hero, are now at the Chamberlin for the remainder of the winter. Friday evening Major and Mrs. Pence entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Winston, Capt. and Mrs. Ohnstad, Capt. and Mrs. Herring, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Rhoades. Miss Ann Brown Kimberly entertained with a bridge luncheon on Wednesday in honor of her guest, Miss Laura Lewis. Other guests were Misses Welber, Emily Hughes, Natalie Berry, Masteller, Manville, Margaret Kimberly, Stevens, Erskine, Curtis and Abbott.

Mrs. Pope, of St. Louis, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence G. Bunker. Mrs. Beard, of Baltimore, was the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix. Mrs. Leonard, of Albany, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Adeline Gibson.

On Thursday Mrs. John Ohnstad gave a bridge luncheon for Mrs. William Monroe, Mrs. John Monroe, Mrs. Gearhart, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Brinton, Mrs. Arthur and Mrs. Hanna. Mrs. Alston Hamilton gave a tea Monday for her guest, Mrs. Alexander Stark. Mrs. Stark served punch and Mrs. Totten poured tea. Captain Howell spent a few days in Washington last week. Some of the young ladies and young married ladies of the post are organizing a basketball team.

Lieut. Allen Kimberly entertained at dinner on the mine planter General Mills, Saturday, for Mrs. Max B. De Mott, Miss Stella Dunn, Miss Margaret Kimberly, Lieutenants Hardigg and Campbell. Another dinner given on Saturday was by Major and Mrs. Pence, in honor of Miss Laura Lewis. Other guests were Miss Ethel Allen, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Lieutenants Duncan, Towns and Holland. On Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. James F. Howell gave a bridge party for Mesdames Pence, Monroe, Sunderland, Masteller, Hanna, Rhoades, Winslow, Turtle, Brinton, Morse, Avery, Hicks, Witham, McNeil and Miss Welber Morse. Those coming in for tea were Mesdames Hall, Berry, Cardwell, Steger, Hope, Chamberlaine, Cummings, Hase and Miss Kennedy.

Miss Ethel Allen, of Fort Barrancas, is the guest of Miss Ann Brown Kimberly. Major and Mrs. Andrew Hero entertained at dinner Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Walter Baker. Capt. and Mrs. Bunker entertained at dinner Saturday for Mrs. McNeil, Miss Hinkley, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Corbin, Captains Abbott, Peed and Mathews and Lieut. Rodney Smith. Friday Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, Dr. Peed. On Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Bradley, Dr. Saurman and Mr. Jowett. Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. James Totten and Lieut. and Mrs. Maxwell Murray. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller gave a bridge party. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hall, Miss Hinkley, Mrs. Chamberlaine, Mrs. Totten. Mrs. Howell gave a bridge party Friday afternoon, at which the prizes were won by Mrs. Maybach, Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. Murray.

Lieutenants McNeil, Crawford, Homer and Stanton were hosts at a dinner given at the Chamberlin Saturday for Mrs. and Miss Cunningham, Miss Kennedy and Miss Bessie Kimberly. Lieut. Thomas Duncan gave a club supper after the hop Saturday, for Miss Ethel Allen, Miss Laura Lewis, Miss Ann Brown Kimberly, Lieutenants Towns, Holland and Crawford. Lieut. Medore Crawford is the guest of his brother, Capt. Lawrence Crawford. Capt. William Forse and Capt. Marcellus G. Spinks are here for examination for promotion.

Sunday Mrs. McNeil had a supper for Miss Hinkley, Mrs. and Miss Curtis, of Chicago, Captains Peed, Abbott, Lieutenants Kimberly and Campbell. Thursday afternoon Mrs. John Monroe had a bridge party for her guest, Miss Welber. Wednesday morning Mrs. Harry Barnes gave a bridge luncheon for Mesdames Totten, McNeil, Chamberlaine, Perry, Paterson, Witham, Bradley and Miss Hinkley. Monday Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter had a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Murray. Tuesday afternoon, Capt. and Mrs. Cole gave a reception for Capt. and Mrs. Spinks and Mrs. Davis. During the afternoon Mrs. Walter K. Wilson gave a few choice songs, and Mrs. Henderson, of Chicago, some brilliant piano selections. Miss McKee, of Washington, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. John Monroe.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 11, 1912.

Mrs. John S. Loud will entertain Monday afternoon for the Sewing Club; last Monday Mrs. Max R. Wainer entertained the club. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes entertained Sunday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. L. D. Gasser and Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward S. Hayes are entertaining this evening at dinner for Miss Simpson, Louisville, Ky., Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead, Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Stokely and Thomas M. R. Herron.

The Officers' Club gave the fifth informal dance Friday in the gymnasium. Miss Mary Simpson, Louisville, Ky., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead. Lieut. and Mrs. Max R. Wainer entertained Tuesday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker and Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. McClellan.

Brig. Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, U.S.A., retired, the guest of his son, Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, left Saturday for New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker will entertain Tuesday evening at bridge for Capt. and Mrs. Moor N. Falls, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead, Miss Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Englebert G. Owenshine, Lieut. Alex M. Hall and Lieut. Rowan P. Lemly. Gen. and Mrs. Catlin entertained Wednesday with a box party at the Metropolitan. St. Paul, the guests being Col. Edward H. Plummer, Capt. James A. Lynch and Lieut. Bruno T. Scher. Lieut. Alex M. Hall entertained Tuesday evening at bridge for eight.

Mrs. Chester A. Shephard, accompanied by her aunt, Miss C. Nelson, Ironwood, Mich., left Wednesday for California to spend the remainder of the winter. Lieut. Rowan P. Lemly entertained Saturday with a matinee party in honor of Miss Simpson, Louisville, Ky., who is the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead. Mrs. Moor N. Falls will entertain Thursday afternoon for the Thursday Bridge Club.

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Mrs. Douglas Settle, St. Paul, gives a bridge party Wednesday evening.

Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson entertained Friday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas H. Lowe. Capt. Frank E. Bamford left Thursday for Chicago to visit a few months with relatives.

Among those going in to St. Paul Monday to the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., banquet at the Ryan Hotel are Col. Edward H. Plummer, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith, Major and Mrs. Fielder M. M. Beall, Major and Mrs. James R. Lindsay, Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch. The 28th Infantry band, the color sergeants and color guard and two trumpeters of the 28th Infantry will also attend.

Lieut. and Mrs. Aristides Moreno are entertaining at dinner this evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon, Lieut. Chester A. Shephard and Capt. and Mrs. James A. Lynch. Lieut. Samuel H. Houston, Fort McHenry, Md., will arrive March 2 and will live in the Infantry garrison. Major William G. Gambrill arrived Sunday from Arkansas and will join Mrs. Gambrill at the Angus, until Monday, when they leave for Denver, Colo., the Major's new station.

Mrs. James Woolnough, wife of Lieut. James Woolnough, 21st Inf., who is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Edward Kopper, Portland avenue, will give a luncheon Monday. Mrs. James Higgins was hostess Wednesday to a charmingly appointed bridge party at the Blue Flower Inn, St. Paul. A number of the Army set were guests as well as many from St. Paul.

A wedding announcement of interest to many Army people and St. Paul is that of Miss Mary Laura Byrne, second daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles C. Byrne, M.C., U.S.A., retired, to Lieut. Bethel Wood Simpson, 3d Field Art., Fort Myer, Va. Colonel Byrne was stationed for many years at this garrison and later in St. Paul as medical director of the Department of Dakota. Col. and Mrs. Byrne are now living in Washington, D.C.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 14, 1912.

Mrs. Reilly entertained at bridge on Friday evening for her niece, Miss Miller. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Major and Mrs. Foltz, Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Tate, Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Misses Garrard, Hirschinger and Grant and Edmonds, Captain Lindsey, Lieutenants Graham and Dickey. Lieut. and Mrs. George S. Patton, jr., were hosts at a tea Friday to meet Mrs. Patton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ayers. Mrs. C. P. Summerall served frappe and Mrs. Ayer tea. Miss Edmonds is the guest of Mrs. Fred H. Gallup.

Captains Gallup and Newbill left Monday for Fort Sill, Okla., to take the course at the School of Fire. Lieut. Ben Lear, jr., and Lieut. E. F. Graham, 15th Cav., are being congratulated on their recent orders to attend the horse show at Stockholm, Sweden, next July. Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Downer were hosts at dinner before the hop Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Tate, Mrs. Barnhardt and Lieutenant Dickey.

An unusually large crowd came out for the hop on Saturday evening, and the guests were received by Mrs. Joseph Garrard and Capt. J. R. Lindsey. Lieut. A. D. Surles and Karl S. Bradford were hosts at a supper and dancing after the hop at the club, for Washington and post people. Some of those present were Mrs. Bradford, Mrs. Surles and Miss Surles from Milwaukee, Mrs. Strother Smith, Mrs. Hubbard, Misses Smith, Effinger, Noyes, Hubbard, Ruth Anderson, Garlington, Caperton, Marie Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Barnett, Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Misses Miller, Hirschinger, Grant, Garrard, Newton, Byrne, Captains Lindsey and Bailey, Lieutenants Dickey, Graham, Overton, Shepherd, Pullen, Sohlberg, Simpson, Messrs. Moore, Sheridan.

Col. and Mrs. Johnson had Miss Howard and Miss Isabel Crosby as their guests for the hop. Miss May Byrne was Miss Garrard's guest and Miss Marie Newton spent the night as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster. Mrs. Leonard Wood entertained at bridge for over fifty guests on Monday afternoon to meet Mrs. Mills, wife of Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills. Assisting in the dining room were Mrs. W. W. Waterspoon, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Gilman. Miss Honoria Moorman is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Tate.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 12, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wiegand, of 35 Washington Terrace, have sent out cards for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Caroline Wiegand, and Mr. Andrew Hammond Kauffman, son of Col. and Mrs. Albert A. Kauffman, of Webster Groves, at eight o'clock Friday evening, Feb. 16, in St. Peter's Episcopal Church. At home after April 1, at 5784 Berlin avenue. Mr. Willus Andrus, a brother of Mrs. Straub, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Oscar I. Straub on Friday and Sunday.

The roller skating party in the gymnasium on Wednesday evening was attended by Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Captain Peek, Captain Pillsbury, Mrs. McAllister, Miss Wood, Lieutenants Holmes, Starkey and Knox, Dorothy and Theodore Straub, and Childs Howard. The Card Club met on Friday with Mrs. Peek. In attendance were Mesdames Ford, Strong, Errington, Cole, Holmes, and Miss Wood. Prizes were won by Mrs. Holmes and Miss Wood. Mrs. Holmes, wife of Lieut. Jesse M. Holmes, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Shaw E. Neely, of Fort Leavenworth, returned to the post on Thursday.

Major Lyon, Field Art., arrived on Thursday to inspect the depot. Mrs. Lang, wife of Major Lang, of St. Louis, gave a bridge party on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. C. H. Errington and Miss Janet Wood attended from the post. Mrs. Normoy and Mrs. Louis Brechemin were also among the guests. Alice Bryan, the little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Ray W. Bryan, was quite ill during the past week, but now is doing nicely.

An informal hop was enjoyed at the Bachelors' Club on Friday night by Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Errington, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Captain Pillsbury, Captain Peek, Major Lyon, Miss Wood, Captain Houle and Lieutenant Knox and Starkey. Music was furnished by the orchestra from the band. The ice skating on the reservation ponds has been a source of great enjoyment to the officers, ladies and children of the post. Col. J. B. Sanborn, of the 1st Illinois N.G., and Mr. V. H. Surghner, of Chicago, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Errington on Thursday. Captain Elliot, recently detailed to the Subsistence Department in St. Louis, and Major Lyon were guests of Col. and Mrs. Straub at dinner on Sunday. Col. W. T. Wood, who has been confined to his quarters with grippe is recovering rapidly.

Chief Musician F. J. Weber departed on Friday to enjoy a furlough of one month.

Miss Brazier and Miss Selma Spitz, of St. Louis, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Olney Place on Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Wood entertained Capt. and Mrs. Errington and Lieut. and Mrs. F. C. Miller at dinner on Sunday.

The roller skating parties for the enlisted men in the old mess hall on Tuesday and Thursday evenings were well attended, as also were the picture shows on Wednesday and Friday evenings.

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Kaufman-Wiegand wedding party. Miss Miriam Murphy entertained the entire party with a dinner dance at the Buckingham on Thursday. A stag party was given to Mr. Kaufman at the Washington Hotel on Friday. Miss Louise Hemingway gave a box party at the Olympic Monday to see Billie Burke in "The Runaway," followed by a supper at the home of Miss Richard Maltbie. Miss Martha Morrison will give a bridge party on Tuesday evening. Miss Minnie will entertain the young women of the party at a matinee Wednesday, followed by a church rehearsal in the evening.

Many of the officers and ladies of the garrison attended the performance at some of the theaters in St. Louis last week. Among the attractions were Marguerite Sylva in "Gypsy Love," Ralph Herz in "Dr. De Luxe," and a repertoire of grand opera presented by the Lombardi Grand Opera Company.

LUDLOW BARRACKS.

Ludlow Barracks, P.I., Dec. 27, 1911.

For the third time during this tour of foreign service we find ourselves in the midst of the holiday season. While we had always entertained the hope of eating our Christmas dinner in the homeland this year, it was otherwise ordained, and we have endeavored to make the most of the season by entering into the spirit of good-will and cheer abroad in the world at this time. Appropriate Christmas services were conducted in the old fort on Sunday morning. The room had been decorated with palm branches and Christmas bells. A large part of the garrison participated in the exercises. Sergt. and Mrs. J. Smith presented their infant daughter, Ellen Josephine, for baptism at this service. The ceremony was performed by Chaplain J. Ossewaarde, while Mrs. A. Birmele and Battin. Sergt. Major Thomas Jarboe appeared as sponsors. On Monday, Christmas Day, the officers and ladies enjoyed a delightful buffet luncheon at the club. Lieutenant Williams had charge of the tasteful decorations. Lieut. and Mrs. Glass had charge of the luncheon proper, which was thoroughly enjoyed. On Monday evening the officers and ladies again appeared at the club for a reception and hop.

Another change took place in our garrison and regimental life on Christmas Day, when Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Kitts and their daughter Julia left Ludlow Barracks for Manila and for their new regiment and station in the United States. Captain Kitts came to the 21st Infantry in 1901 and has been identified with this regiment ever since. Upon his recent promotion to the rank of captain he was assigned to the 11th Infantry, stationed at Fort D. A. Russell. They sailed for Manila on the Warren and leave for the States on the January transport.

Col. G. S. Young and Lieut. Col. Charles R. Noyes, members of the court at Manila for the trial of Capt. Jacques de L. Lafitte, 12th Inf., have returned to Ludlow Barracks after an absence of one month. Mrs. H. Cooper and son "Dan" have gone to Zamboanga, where Lieut. H. Cooper is temporarily stationed. Mrs. R. Glass, who left Ludlow Barracks some time ago, with the intention of returning to the States, has returned to this post, to remain in the islands at least until February. Mrs. Robert Phinney has gone to Manila to sail for the States on the January transport.

Co. A, in command of Lieut. Robert T. Phinney, has returned to Ludlow Barracks from temporary duty at Reine Regente, in the Cotabato Valley. Lieut. George C. Rockwell has returned to duty with his regiment after a two months' leave in the United States. Major Robert N. Winn, Med. Corps, has reported for duty at this post. Co. M, 21st Infantry, has come from Cotabato to Ludlow Barracks to commence work on the target range with the opening of the season in January.

A recent issue of the Outlook says: "The detachment of Co. H sent out last week Thursday in command of Capt. W. P. Kitts for the purpose of operating against hostile Moros, has reached Malabang and is there detained for further field operations. On the third day after their departure from this post, about twelve miles from Malabang, they were attacked by Moros, who fired into the head of the column and then rushed the detachment from the tall cogen grass. The men conducted themselves in a manner reflecting credit upon the uniform of the American soldier, and the assailants were repulsed with severe losses. A corporal of the municipal police, who was near the head of the column, was wounded in the right arm, and a bullet passed through the turban of the native guide, but fortunately no further injuries were sustained by the men of the detachment. Captain Kitts received his promotion order at Malabang and returned to Ludlow Barracks on Wednesday evening."

Pvt. Harlie J. Nellans, Co. A, 21st Inf., while walking between the sawmill and corral about 8 p.m., Dec. 21, 1911, was suddenly attacked by a hostile Moro. Three fingers of his left hand were cut off. The Moro made his escape in the dark. The authorities were at once notified. The guard was turned out, and the police at Parang were ordered to join in the search, but as yet no trace of the culprit has been found.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 14, 1912.

Capt. and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle entertained at dinner last week. Yellow shaded candles and Jonquils gave a spring like aspect to the tables. Covers were laid for Mrs. Bland, of San Francisco, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas Parker, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Cox, Miss Bland, Mrs. Mary Grandy and Constructor and Horatio G. Gilmore. Mrs. Richard M. Cutts entertained at tea Wednesday for Mrs. Karmany. Punch was served by Mrs. Presley M. Rixey, Mrs. Clinton Wise poured tea, and Mrs. Philip Williams coffee, and others assisting were Mrs. John Patton, Miss Alice Hibbett, Miss Katherine Robinson, Miss Lucile Cooke and Miss Bland. Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Doyle entertained again at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Moore, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Ramsay and Capt. and Mrs. Quinby. During dinner an orchestra rendered a concert.

After having new propellers installed at the Newport News ship yard, the Navy collier Neptune has left for Baltimore on standardization trial. The Leonidas, which brought the relics from the Maine, Havana Harbor, landed at Annapolis those to be kept there, and after returning here for coal, sailed for Washington to land the Maine's main mast.

There was compulsory vaccination at the yard Saturday morning, the health officers of Norfolk, Portsmouth and Norfolk county assisting the naval surgeons.

Mrs. John Kaufman and son are the guests of Surgeon

Kaufman's mother, Mrs. E. C. Brooks, on Court street. Surgeon Kaufman is attached to the Louisiana. Mrs. John Quinby and Miss Katherine Quinby are in New York for a visit.

NORFOLK Y.M.C.A. BASKETBALL.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 12, 1912.

An interesting basketball game was played at the Navy Y.M.C.A. on Feb. 9, between the apprentice seamen of Company N, St. Helena Training Station, and the Portsmouth High School boys. The apprentice seamen were the first to score, but it was not long before the high school boys got their team work going and succeeded in overcoming the lead of the seamen. The score at the end of the first half was 20 to 12, the students leading. The apprentice seamen came back in the last half determined to overcome the lead, and it looked as though they might be able to do it, but they could not keep up the pace and the final score stood 36 to 23 in favor of the students.

The apprentice seamen have some good individual men and, with a little practice, will put up a stiff game of basketball. The line-up and score was: Company N—Jackson, Salmeo, forwards; Shelley, center; Delp, Elder, guards. Portsmouth High School—Brinson, Brennan, forwards; Coffield, center; East, Hutchings, guards. Field goals—Jackson 5, Salmeo 3; Elder 3, Brinson 6, Brennan 3, Coffield 3, East 1, Hutchings 3; foul goals—Jackson 1, Brinson 4; final score—Company N 23, Portsmouth High School 36.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 10, 1912.

One of the most delightful functions of the social season at Fort Leavenworth was the tea on Friday, Feb. 9, given by Mrs. Frank B. Watson and Mrs. Claude S. Fries as a compliment to Mrs. Wilder, sister of Mrs. Daniel Craig and Mrs. Kautz, mother of Mrs. Alvan Read; and Miss McCune, of Columbus, Ohio, sister of Mrs. Fries; at the home of Mrs. Watson on McClellan avenue. About 125 guests were invited. In the dining room the color scheme was yellow; a large mound of yellow daffodils formed the central table decorations, while baskets of violets and maiden-hair fern were at opposite corners. The candles, as well as the electric lights, were shaded with yellow shades. Mrs. Nance served coffee and Mrs. Charles Miller served the ices. Others assisting were Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Smalley, Mrs. Estes, Mrs. Hamilton Smith and Mrs. Peck. Previous to the tea twenty-four guests were invited for bridge, the prize-winners being Mrs. Lenihan, Mrs. Lott, Mrs. J. D. Taylor, Mrs. Hamilton Smith, Mrs. Carson and Mrs. McMaster.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

CARR.—Born to the wife of Major Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, U.S.A., a son, at Seattle, Wash., Jan. 25, 1912.

DONALDSON.—Born at Boston, Mass., Feb. 14, 1912, to the wife of Lieut. T. D. Sloan, 3d U.S. Field Art., a son, Thomas Donaldson.

GRAHAM.—Born at Fort Shafter, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, Jan. 31, 1912, to the wife of Lieut. George D. Graham, Dental Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Ruth.

HALL.—Born to the wife of Capt. J. De Camp Hall, 4th U.S. Inf., Feb. 1, 1912, a daughter, Margaret Eleanor Hall.

LEWIS.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 5, 1912, a daughter to the wife of Lieut. Robert H. Lewis, 6th Field Art., U.S.A.

LOVING.—Born at Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., Dec. 17, 1911, a daughter, Helen, to the wife of Capt. R. C. Loving, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

O'REAR.—Born to the wife of Lieut. John T. H. O'Rear, Coast Art., U.S.A., a daughter, Virginia Lee O'Rear, at Fort Mott, N.J., Feb. 4, 1912.

THOMAS.—Born at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1912, a daughter, Helen Mary, to the wife of Lieut. John Joseph Thomas, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—ARMSTRONG.—At San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 1, 1912, Lieut. William H. Anderson, 30th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ada Louise Armstrong.

ARMSTRONG—HILLABOLD.—At Chicago, Ill., Jan. 19, 1912, Miss Mabel Hillabold to Capt. William H. Armstrong, U.S.A.

BALL—ABREU.—At Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15, 1912, Lieut. Comdr. Wal'r Ball, U.S.N., and Senorita Maria Araceli Abreu.

BOGAN—CLARKE.—At Portsmouth, N.H., Jan. 27, 1912, Lieut. Samuel W. Bogan, U.S.M.C., and Mae Lincoln Clarke.

FICKEL—ALLISON.—At Governors Island, N.Y., Feb. 15, 1912, Lieut. Jacob E. Fickel, 29th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marion Allison, daughter of Col. James N. Allison, Subsistence Dept., U.S.A.

JONES—WHITSON.—At Ocean Park, Cal., Jan. 24, 1912, Lieut. Harold Jones, U.S.N., and Miss Marian L. Whitson.

MURPHY—COOK.—At Riverside, Cal., Feb. 1, 1912, Capt. Pierce A. Murphy, 1st U.S. Cav., and Miss Velma Gove Cook.

DIED.

BRIDGENS.—Died at Fort McKinley, Me., Jan. 28, 1912, Anita Bridgens, suddenly of heart failure, in her twenty-fifth year, beloved wife of Electrician Sergt. S. O. Bridgens, C.A.C., mother of William and Warren Bridgens, sister of Mrs. A. E. Hussfeld, Mrs. D. E. Marcy, Mrs. M. L. Mitchell, Mrs. J. W. Griffin and Mrs. P. E. Cantlon, a native of San Francisco, Cal.

FREELAND.—Died at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 8, 1912, Dora Peyton Freeland, mother of the Rev. C. W. Freeland, chaplain, 6th U.S. Cavalry.

HANCOCK.—Died at Fort Constitution, N.H., Feb. 1, 1912, Marcia McLennan Hancock, wife of Capt. Gwynn R. Hancock, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

HUBBARD.—Died in Oakland, Cal., on Friday, Feb. 9, 1912, Samuel Hubbard, esq., father of the wife of Gen. John McE. Hyde, U.S.A., retired, in his eighty-first year.

KENDALL.—Died at Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 14, 1912, Major Frederic A. Kendall, U.S.A., retired.

MACFARLAND.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 2, 1912, Mrs. Isabella Floyd Macfarland, mother of Lieut. Comdr. Horace G. Macfarland, U.S.N., retired.

MYER.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 2, 1912, Miss Helen Walden Myer, daughter of the late Gen. Albert J. Myer, Signal Corps, U.S.A.

POWERS.—Died at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I., Feb. 1, 1912, Lieut. Reynolds J. Powers, 8th U.S. Cav.

RENO.—Died at Sewickley, Pa., Feb. 11, 1912, Mr. John B. Reno, father of the wife of Comdr. Charles B. McVay, U.S.N.

STAMPER.—Died Jan. 19, 1912, Mrs. Stamper, wife of Lieut. Col. Willson Y. Stamper, 2d U.S. Inf., at Leilehua, near Honolulu, H.T.

STYER.—Died at Fort Niagara, N.Y., Feb. 11, 1912, in the ninetieth year of his age, William Barrett Styer. Interment at Sellersville, Bucks county, Pa.

THOMAS.—Died at Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 9, 1912, Lieut. Comdr. Samuel B. Thomas, U.S.N., son of the late Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, U.S.N.

TRACY.—Died suddenly at Denver, Colo., Feb. 7, 1912, Miss Minnie A. Tracy, at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. Annie Perry, 2420 Court place.

VINTON.—Died at Pomfret, Conn., on Sunday, Feb. 11, 1912, Elizabeth Perry Vinton, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Francis Vinton, S.T.D., of New York, formerly a second

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lieutenant, U.S.A. She was also granddaughter of the late Commo. Oliver Hazard Perry, of Newport, R.I.

WATERMAN.—Died at Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 9, 1912, Mr. Charles Waterman, father of Major J. C. Waterman, U.S.A., in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Commo. Robert P. Forshe, commanding the Naval Militia of New York, will review the 8th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., on Thursday night, Feb. 22, at the armory. Medals for long service will also be presented during the evening. The 32d Company has won the trophy presented by the board of officers for making the highest general figure of merit for 1911. The Veterans' recruiting trophy has also been won by the 32d Company, which secured twenty-four recruits during the past year.

Col. George R. Dyer, of the 12th N.Y., who has been enjoying a month's vacation in Europe with his family, sailing for home on the Lusitania Feb. 17.

The annual ball of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the 13th N.Y., of Brooklyn, will be held in the armory in Summer avenue, Brooklyn, on the eve of Washington's Birthday (Feb. 21). Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank Morris has charge of the arrangements for the eleventh consecutive year. This is one of the leading balls of the season in Brooklyn each year, and Sergeant Morris always has some new feature for the occasion. It is expected that the former colonel of the regiment, Brig. Gen. David E. Austen, retired, will lead the grand march, which will be under the direction of Drum Major Edward McIntyre. Members of several Canadian regiments will attend in full uniform.

FIELD PROBLEM, N.G.N.Y.

An interesting and instructive field problem was worked out in the early morning of Feb. 12 in the mountains about North Salem, N.Y., which involved a new experience for National Guard troops in that they were maneuvering under fire of field artillery, in which service ammunition was used. Such firing taking place in a locality that was habitated, although sparsely, required the greatest precaution to be taken against accident, and this was done.

Major John F. O'Ryan, commanding the 2d Battalion of Field Artillery, under whose direction the problem was held, had patrols guarding the several roads leading across the line of fire, and also at several houses on each side of the zone of fire.

It was assumed that an imaginary force, consisting of two regiments of Infantry and a battery of Field Artillery, was defending New York's water supply and the line of the Harlem division of the New York Central Railroad. Part of this force was supposed to have fortified the old Carroll mansion, about a mile east of Purdy's, while the remainder was thrown along on either side of the fort in carefully constructed earthworks. The soldiers in the earthworks were represented by canvas figures of men, kneeling as if about to shoot. Danbury, Conn., just across the state line, was designated as the base of the invading army. The force under Major O'Ryan was to capture the water supply and intercept the railroad. Sunday, Feb. 11, was spent in training the command in fire control and discipline. The Cavalry with the scouts of the Field Artillery made a mounted reconnaissance of the enemy's position, and reports of their observations as they would make under actual conditions.

Major O'Ryan had two batteries under his command, a troop of Cavalry composed of thirty-six men, under Major W. R. Wright, 1st Cav., and two companies of the 12th Infantry, under Capt. E. H. Jones, consisting of sixty men. The Cavalry and Infantry force during the attack was under command of Major James M. Hutchinson, of the 71st Regiment, assisted by Capt. Hugh D. Wise, U.S.A., as chief of staff. Other officers assisting or acting as observers included Major W. J. Snow, 3d U.S. Field Art., Capt. L. C. Andrews, 15th U.S. Cav., Capt. John G. Kibbreth, 6th U.S. Field Art., Capt. J. B. Mitchell, Coast Art., U.S.A., Major R. L. Foster and Capt. H. T. Ashmore, 12th N.Y., Capt. H. M. Paul and Capt. H. H. Rogers, Field Art., N.Y., Capt. Arthur F. Townsend, Capt. F. E. Barrett and Capt. James H. Kenyon, Field Art., N.Y., Capt. R. W. Bush and Lieut. G. O. Reddington, 1st Cav., N.Y., and Lieut. Comdr. E. C. de Kay, Naval Militia.

The thermometer registered fourteen degrees below zero during the execution of the problem, and it was fine weather for work. The batteries took up a position behind a hill 1,250 yards from the enemy, who was searched out by indirect firing. After the guns were in position, supported by the Infantry and Cavalry, fire was opened, an officer being at each piece to make sure that there were no errors of sighting. The Infantry and Cavalry, the latter dismounted, advanced under cover of the hills to a position about 800 yards from the enemy, when the force deployed, commenced firing and advanced by rushes toward the fortified enemy, under cover of the artillery. The use of cover was taken advantage of wherever possible and the men behaved well under the fire. The batteries fired all told thirty-six rounds, composed of shell and shrapnel, and the dismounted troops fired twenty rounds of ball cartridge per man.

After the attack it was found that the percentage of hits was 18, which is considered very good. Of six shells fired four hit the mark. One shrapnel burst 100 yards from the dismounted men. The problem was considered a great success.

74TH N.Y.—COL. CHARLES J. WOLF.

Col. Charles J. Wolf, commanding the 74th Infantry, N.G. N.Y., of Buffalo, sends us a copy of the report of inspectors representing the War Department, on duty with his command during its tour of field service at Pine Camp last August. The report is highly complimentary to the regiment in every respect. It had fifty-five officers and 896 men present for duty. The military bearing, physical and mental qualifications, and zeal in performance of duty of both officers and men were marked either excellent or very good. The conditions of arms and equipments were also noted very good to excellent. Sanitation and messing were rated as very good as was the preparation of the ration. The various drills in close and extended order were rated very good, while the various phases of field instruction were rated good, and making and breaking camp, excellent. The inspector-instructor of the Army also said in his remarks:

"The fact that this regiment was able to absorb over 350 new men who joined only a short time before the camp, without any apparent effect on its efficiency, is due, it is believed, to the remarkable esprit de corps of the organization, to the discipline which was unusually good, with an ab-

sence of all horse play, and to the administration which ran without an apparent hitch or hard work.

"The inspector-instructor found a condition which he believes unusual. This organization should be able to go to another maneuver camp before having a camp, for precision of movement and discipline.

"If possible, the officers should be given work in war games, terrain exercises and tactical walks before another camp. Seven minutes after the organization had reached the railroad one section was loaded and the train was moving out. "The general opinion of the regimental officers was that the camp was of benefit. Some thought that more elementary field work should have been given. And several seemed to agree that the program was too strenuous. They all agreed that the time devoted to division parades could have been used to better purpose."

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Division, in forwarding the report to the Adjutant General of the Army, said:

"Special attention is invited to the following remarks of the inspector, to wit: 'This regiment was able to absorb over 350 new men who joined only a short time before the camp, without any apparent effect on its efficiency.'

"The officers of this regiment deserve the highest commendation for the efficient manner in which these recruits were instructed previous to the encampment. Their example is most worthy of imitation by all National Guard organizations."

COLORADO.

Guard friends of Gen. Irving Hale, U.S.V., will be pleased to learn that he is recovering very satisfactorily from the recent stroke of paralysis which he suffered, and his physicians predict that he will ultimately entirely recover.

Answers to a recent problem sent out to officers of the Colorado Guard show very plainly that officers have not studied the Field Service Regulations as they should. This little book contains about all that it is necessary for an officer to know, and it is very imperative that officers should know the book. Many future officers' schools will be based on this same Field Service Regulations.

During the Federal inspection of Co. K, 2d, at Victor, some rowdy miscreant fired a shot through one of the windows of the drill hall. The bullet struck the ceiling and fell at the feet of Captain Nelson, the inspecting officer. It can be said with pride that not a man in the ranks flinched and the inspection went right along as though nothing had happened. One of the Denver newspapers tried to make a terrible sensation out of the happening.

Colonel Carmody, the surgeon general, who has been quite ill for some time, is at present in Galveston, Texas, and writes Captain Ames that his condition is considerably improved.

Troop D, at Boulder, had a very enjoyable banquet at the Boulderado Hotel on the evening of Jan. 17. Plates were laid for forty. Toasts were responded to by the Adjutant General, Lieutenant Sterling, of the Army, Captain Hill, Lieutenant Spangler, representing the squadron commander, and Coach Folsom, of the University of Colorado. The troop is now in very excellent shape and Captain Hill reported twelve enlistments in December.

Appointment has been made of Lieut. A. H. Hardy to be an officer of the ordnance department. Being one of the champion trick shotgun shots of the country, he will make a valuable officer in that department. Co. M, 1st, at Longmont, gave a very enjoyable ball at its armory on the evening of Jan. 27. The function was attended by the Governor, accompanied by the Chief of Staff. Captain Morris gave a very neat little exhibition drill for the guests of honor.

NEBRASKA.

A total of 1,040 officers and men of the Nebraska National Guard were present at the annual muster and 413 were absent. The inspector in his report says, in part:

"The companies are armed, uniformed and equipped, for their present enlisted strength, for active duty in the field. In general a spirit of loyalty and patriotism exists that would allow them to willingly take up such duty. Property and equipment is generally well and properly cared for. Rifles, in the majority of companies, do not receive the care and attention that should be given them. In some companies no attempt was made to clean them for inspection, and their condition was positively disgraceful, it appearing that a good many had not been cleaned or oiled since the return of the company from camp. Spare parts have become broken and have never been replaced. Oiler and thong cases are missing. A large per cent. of the rifles were not equipped with the front sight covers.

"Bayonets and scabbards, in a good many companies, seem to have been forgotten and as a consequence have become rusty. Property is allowed to be taken from the armories, and as a result becomes lost and stolen. This is particularly so with reference to clothing, especially olive drab shirts.

"Companies are generally rusty on drill, but this is usually the case during the winter months. This is probably due to the fact that floor space for company drill in the majority of the armories is too small, except for drill in the Manual of Arms. During the summer months, in fact at all times when the weather permits, company drills are generally held out of doors.

"In a good many companies the record of property and equipment issued is not properly kept. It is a surprise to note that there are carried on the rosters of several companies enlisted men who have removed from the company home station. Some of these men have removed from the county, others from the state, and the addresses of a surprisingly large number are even unknown to the commanding officer. Evidently these company commanders believe in having a larger roster, regardless of where the members may reside or how often they attend drill. It is to the best interests of the company, as well as the Guard as a whole, to have a company of forty enlisted men and have them all present and drilled regularly in attendance on drill, than to have a roster of seventy men with perhaps fifty per cent. of them 'dead ones.'

"During the past year a number of companies have built and equipped ranges near the home station. All of these companies have held rifle camps during the record season and interest in shooting apparently is increasing. Many companies do considerable gallery shooting during the indoor target season, using the caliber .22 gallery rifle."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

RIFLE.—The Mauser rifle is used by the German army. The model is of 1898 and its caliber is 8 mm. It has a maximum range of 2,000 m. Clip contains five cartridges—bullet original and four—length 28.0 mm. Weight 10.2 lb. Initial velocity 860 mm. Quite a number of other countries use the Mauser, including Spain, Belgium, Turkey, Brazil, Sweden and Mexico.

SERGEANT H.—Let your friend consult the Act of April 23, 1908, to be found in the United State Statutes at Large, Vol. 35, pages 66, 67, 68, also 737, as to qualifications for appointment to the Medical Corps and in the Medical Reserve Corps. The pay is the same as in the line, according to rank (see table in back of Army Register). Retired pay is provided in the Medical Corps, but not in the Medical Reserve. The Surgeon General of the Army will furnish circular describing qualifications for examination and appointment. If your local library does not contain the Statutes, apply to the War Department for a copy of the law desired. As to qualifications of surgeons in the Navy address the Surgeon General, U.S. Navy, Washington, D.C.

INTERESTED.—Results of examination for Philippine Scouts were noted on page 728, our issue of Feb. 10.

L. R. L.—The following figures of authorized strength, commensurate with the number of troops, will show you the relation of each arm of the Service to the whole: Fifteen regiments of Cavalry, 765 officers; six regiments of Field Artillery, 252 officers; Coast Artillery Corps, 715 officers; Infantry, 1,530 officers. The

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vacancies next fall, possibly 200, as stated recently, would be about in the same proportion. Pending the passage of the Army Appropriation bill, with its proposed radical changes, and also until the next West Point graduating class has been assigned, no definite information as to prospective vacancies open to civilian candidates can be given.

M. L. asks: Enlisted June 28, 1908; discharged at expiration of term; applied for re-enlistment July 13, 1911, and was given transportation to Fort Slocum, N.Y., and was declined from Fort Slocum the day I arrived. I again applied for re-enlistment and the Adjutant General refused to re-instate me. Can I become a citizen of the United States after the above mentioned facts? Answer: One year's residence anywhere in the United States will entitle you to citizenship on the presentation of your honorable discharge from the Army. Apply to any U.S. court officer.

B. B.—In regard to your re-enlisting for the Philippines, ask your C.O. If parties are being made up at Fort Logan for the Philippines, you could, no doubt, be re-enlisted where you are and sent to the recruit depot.

C. J. A. asks: Made sharpshooter in 1907; re-enlisted in October, 1907, and made expert rifleman 1908; held that qualification entire enlistment, re-enlisted October, 1910, failed to qualify as expert rifleman, but made sharpshooter, 1911. Am I entitled to a sharpshooter bar for 1911? Answer: Yes; Par. 359, Small-Arms Firing Manual, provides, in part: "The soldier having once qualified as a sharpshooter may continue to wear the badge as long as he continues to draw the increased pay for that qualification. For each re-qualification as sharpshooter a silver bar will be issued, which will specify the year of requalification and will be attached to the badge between the pin and the cross."

A. J. S.—Retired soldier wishing to leave his present home for a time should notify the Adjutant General. Par. 136, A.R., provides that "On the last day of every calendar month each retired enlisted man will report his post-office address to the Adjutant General of the Army," etc. To reside abroad permission must be asked.

READER.—Apply to nearest U.S. court officer showing your honorable discharge. One year's residence after receipt of honorable discharge entitles you to full citizenship.

J. R.—It is rather difficult to make out what you wish a decision upon, as you do not give dates of enlistment and re-enlistment. If your service has been continuous you should count the short term (2 yrs. 2 mos. 29 days) as a full enlistment if it was served since May 11, 1908, and the discharge was for convenience of Government. If the short term was before the passage of the new pay law, it does not count as a full term. We make out that you are rightly in the third enlistment period, and your pay of \$21 is correct. Your service in the Philippines in 1904 entitles you to a Philippine campaign badge. Apply through the channel.

H. S. asks: A man leaving Austria, being a subject of Austria, and leaving at the age of sixteen, and being in the United States for nine years, wishes to return for an indefinite period. Having an American passport how long would he be entitled to remain in Austria before he could return to the United States, and wishing to remain in Austria, how long could he do so, after the expiration of the passport? Answer: Your American passport, showing your American citizenship (by naturalization) does not confer any rights of sojourn in the country where you have not fulfilled your military obligation. The Austrian government can compel you to serve your time in the Army, if it so desires, or it may grant you permission to visit your native land for as

short or long a term it sees fit. Before you make the journey it would be well to write for advice to the American Consul in the town you wish to visit.

A READER.—We have not heard of any proposed English translation of the Russian General Staff account of the Russo-Japanese War, now being printed in German by Mittler and Son.

S. S. D.—The "Canine Curse at Snelling" was published in the Army and Navy Journal Aug. 6, 1910, page 1462. We cannot devote the space to its republication. In the issue of the Journal for Feb. 10 a list of successful candidates in the last Philippine Scout examination was published. The thirteen remaining will be appointed as vacancies occur. You will doubtless receive an official communication showing that you have passed. If not, inquire through the channel as to your prospects for appointment.

SERGEANT.—For furloughs exceeding three months or for privilege of visiting foreign countries while on furlough, the approval of the War Department is required. See Army Regulations 106 to 113. A man who was born in the United States is a citizen thereof and does not have or need "citizens' papers," though a passport is desirable for use in foreign lands. Passports are issued by the State Department. Speak to your C.O. about this.

L. K. asks: Enlisted Oct. 6, 1888; discharged Oct. 5, 1893; re-enlisted Oct. 17, 1893; discharged June 6, 1897 (by favor); re-enlisted Oct. 15, 1897; discharged Oct. 14, 1900; re-enlisted Oct. 15, 1900; discharged Oct. 14, 1903; re-enlisted Oct. 15, 1903; discharged Oct. 14, 1906; re-enlisted Oct. 15, 1906; discharged Oct. 14, 1909; re-enlisted Oct. 15, 1909. What is my enlistment period? Answer: Count from Oct. 15, 1897; you are in your fifth.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 4, 1912.

Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel Tompkins presided at a dinner on Friday of last week for Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Fuger, Lieut. and Mrs. Love and Lieut. and Mrs. Hathaway. Major and Mrs. Alexander L. Dade had as their dinner guests on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Camp and Lieutenant Irwin.

On Saturday afternoon, Jan. 27, little Miss Susanne Guilfoyle celebrated her eleventh birthday by inviting all her little friends to a party, at which many games were played, the prize-winners being Marian Skinner, Julia Williams, Hugh Stodter and Frank Armstrong. Saturday evening Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle entertained at dinner for Governor and Mrs. Carey, Gen. and Mrs. Freeman, Col. and Mrs. Dyer and Mrs. Sanford.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely, en route to Honolulu for station, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. V. K. Hart, of Cheyenne. Mrs. Ely is a niece of Captain Hart. Capt. Charles E. Morton, 11th Inf., arrived in the post on Wednesday. Mrs. Morton and her son arrived on Saturday and are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Westcott. The Chatter Club met with Lieut. and Mrs. Fred F. Black on Wednesday evening. The members present were Capt. and Mrs. Westcott, Lieut. and Mrs. Brunzell, Lieut. and Mrs. McDams, Lieut. and Mrs. Dowell, Miss Corn and Captain Hughes.

Mrs. Franklin F. Wing gave an informal tea on Thursday for her house guest, Mrs. Selbie, of Fort Crook. Mrs. San-

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ford poured coffee, Mrs. Dade served salad and others assisting were Mrs. McCleave and Miss Rosalie Williams. Capt. and Mrs. Rufus J. Clarke gave a box party at the theater on Thursday evening for Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams.

The first meeting of the musical club, organized by ladies at Fort Russell, was held at the residence of Mrs. Burke on Monday morning. Mrs. Cowan is president, and the other members are Mesdames Burt, Skinner, McNair and Snyder, pianists; Mesdames Noble and Cowan, violinists; Mrs. Stodter, trombone; Mrs. Kemper, zither; Mesdames Gilmer, Sloan and Raborg, vocalists.

Mrs. Charles E. Stodter entertained at bridge on Wednesday afternoon for Mesdames Guilfoyle, Dade, Skinner, Hamilton, Armstrong, Christian, Reno, Williamson, Ayres, Wing, Myer, Rubottom, Burt, McNair, Bryson, Chapin, Walker, McCleave and Freeman from Cheyenne. The prizes were won by Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Wing. Capt. and Mrs. Pearson presided at a dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Tompkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Love, Miss Little, Lieutenant Hicks and Miss Sands from Cheyenne. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Raborg entertained at dinner on Wednesday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Walker, recently arrived in the post. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Walker and Capt. and Mrs. Noble.

Lieut. E. V. Cutrer, 11th Inf., has asked for a seven days' extension of leave, owing to the illness of Mrs. Cutrer. Capt. H. L. Newbold, 4th Field Art., has returned to the post, after an absence of several months, and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. McNair for the present.

The Infantry Card Club held its regular meeting on Friday evening with forty members present. Cards were played until 10:30, when a delicious supper was served. The hostesses were Mrs. Myer, Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Reardon. Lieutenants Dowell and Palmer won the prizes at bridge; Mrs. Hobbey carried off the prize at five hundred. Mrs. George A. Skinner entertained at cards on Saturday afternoon. There were eight tables, both bridge and five hundred being played. Mrs. Palmer won a handsome copper tea kettle at bridge; Mrs. Selbie won the five hundred prize, a beautiful little brass clock.

Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Van Horn presided at an enjoyable dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Kemper, Capt. and Mrs. Holley, Capt. and Mrs. Clarke, Miss Rosalie Williams and Lieutenant Russell. Capt. John S. Battle, 11th Inf., has returned to the post, after an absence of four months.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 7, 1912.

Major and Mrs. Carl Gumborg-Andersen on Wednesday gave a pretty dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Wing, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Gatewood S. Lincoln, Madame Lincoln, and Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Keuren. The later evening was devoted to bridge. Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo entertained informally at luncheon at various times this week, their guests being Commo. and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin and Miss Clayton and Capt. Arthur B. Owens, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Owens and Mrs. Cohen, of Alameda, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Samuel Gordon arrived on Wednesday. Mrs. Gordon has been visiting relatives in New York since the early fall, and Civil Engineer Gordon went East to join her for the holidays. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens are entertaining Mrs. Owens' mother, Mrs. Cohen, from Fernside, Alameda, for a few days.

Mrs. Geraldine Fitzgibbon entertained at an elaborate tea this week at her San Francisco home, in honor of Miss Wynne Martin, the fiancée of Lieut. John E. Pond, U.S.N. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. Gerald Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Walter Martin, Mrs. D. S. Heger, Miss Margaret Kingstrom, Miss Arabella Morrow, Miss Evelyn Pollard, Miss Irene Bobb, Miss Caroline Cherini, Miss Ruth Scott, and Miss Marie Rein. Among the guests were Mesdames Alma Birmingham, Alexandra Schieds, Linda Bryan, Gertrude Davis, Esperance Ghirardelli, Marie Merrick, Marion Richards, Marian Mathieu, Hazel Holmes, Florence Braverman, Laura Pearkes, Caroline Painter, Marion de Gaele, Jean Oliver, Helen Oliver, Elaine Hancock, Marie Louise Tyson, Kathleen Farrell, Adele Lucke, Katherine Brynes, Roberta Lyon, Helen Hobbs, Marion Mills, Katherine McAdams, Olympia Goldarcesca, Camilla Dorn, Ramona Hamburg, Bruce Fair and Mrs. Allen Doe.

Miss Edith Rucker was hostess at a prettily appointed luncheon last week at her home in San Francisco in honor of Miss Helen Sullivan, fiancée of Lieut. Rowland Schumann, U.S. Navy. Sharing the honors with Miss Rucker was Miss Janet Painter, and the other guests at the handsomely decorated table were Mesdames Helen Leavitt, Arabella Morrow, Elsie Clifford, Kathleen Farrell, Dorothy Churchill, Jean Oliver, Helen Oliver, Laura Pearkes and Linda Bryan. Mrs. Fitzgibbon Lee Minnigerode entertained at a large tea in the court of palms of the Palace Hotel on Thursday in honor of Miss Alice Poorman, of Alameda, whose engagement to Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt was among last week's announcements. The guests included Mesdames Bertrand York, C. N. Sadler, Louis Riordan Meade, James Kellogg, Robert Park, Samuel Poorman, Edwin Williams, Edgar Jones, Fred Washburn, Misses Lauretta Hunter, Helen Sullivan, Nora Oliver, Louise Tillman, Edith Sullivan, Gertrude Mills, Edith Rucker, Laura Farnsworth, Alice Baker, Gertrude Mills. Miss Poorman has been the incentive for a tea given by Miss Lauretta Hunter at her Alameda home; a luncheon and bridge given by Mrs. Joseph C. Castner, of Angel Island, and a tea at which Miss Sadler presided.

Miss Cornelia Kempf, who recently returned from a trip

East, during part of which she was the guest of Major and Mrs. John T. Meyer in Washington, D.C., spent a few days here last week as the guest of Mrs. Emily Cutts. Mrs. Frances B. Gatewood returned Friday from San Francisco, where she had spent a few days as the guest of Mrs. Dan P. Menee at the Berkshire. Mrs. Prentice C. Hale entertained in San Francisco last week, in honor of Miss Helen Sullivan, fiancée of Lieut. Roland W. Schumann. Sharing the honors was Miss Florence Burns, of New York, the guest of friends in San Francisco for a brief stay. Miss Priscilla Ellicott, who, with her mother, Mrs. John M. Ellicott, is stopping at the Hillcrest in San Francisco, entertained last week at tea in honor of Miss Dorothy Boericke. Assisting were Mrs. Ralston, Mrs. Lee Morris, Mrs. William Boericke and Miss Lois Crosby.

Pay Dir. and Mrs. Charles M. Ray entertained at a large dinner on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Chaplain and Mrs. Carroll Q. Wright, Civil Engr. and Mrs. George A. McKay and P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Charles W. O. Bunker. P.A. Surg. Edward W. Valz, detached from the hospital on Monday, sailed to-day for Honolulu to join the South Dakota. Mrs. Valz will remain here until the return of the Cruiser Fleet. P.A. Surg. Myron C. Baker was also detached from the hospital on Monday and sailed to-day for Honolulu to join the Colorado.

Mrs. Edward C. White, who had hoped to sail to-day for the Philippines to join P.A. Surgeon White at Canacao, has decided to leave on the liner sailing for Yokohama Feb. 15, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Miss Louise White, whose engagement to Lieut. B. B. Taylor was recently announced, and from the Japan port she will proceed to the Philippines. Miss Edith Rucker made Miss Helen Sullivan the motif for an elaborate luncheon at her home in San Francisco last week, when friends of the honored guest had an opportunity to extend felicitations upon the announcement of her engagement to Lieut. Roland W. Schumann, U.S.N. Spring blossoms, ferns and tulle formed the decorations and hand-painted slippers and tiny brides were used for the place-cards. The guests included Miss Kate Peterson, Miss Marion Marvin, Mrs. Sylvanus Farnham, Mrs. Harry Weihe, Mrs. Adrian Spill, Miss Isabelle McLoughlin, Miss Franc Pierce, Miss Lurline Maston, Miss Ruth Slack, Miss Marion Stone, Miss Harriett Stone, Miss Anna Peters, Miss Gladys Wilson, Miss Metha McMahon, Miss Lurline Matson, Miss Madeline Clay, Miss Grace Gibson.

Mrs. Edwin C. Williams, of Alameda, entertained a few afternoons ago in honor of Mrs. Fitzgibbon Lee Minnigerode and Mrs. Bertrand York, brides of the season. An hour with the needle was followed by dainty tea. Among those present were Mrs. Lewis L. Durkee, Miss Margaretta Hunter, Miss Alice Poorman and Miss Harriett Schultz. Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode have been spending the past week at the Jefferson Hotel in San Francisco, but sailed to-day for the Philippines, where the Lieutenant has been ordered to duty at Jolo. Miss Julia Welch, of Oakland, entertained the Army and Navy Girls' Club last week at cards, the prizes being won by Miss Bailey and Miss Neva Nance. Among those present were Mrs. Pietro Varonna, of Manila, Miss Elizabeth Stewart, Miss May Morrison, Miss Helen Ord, Miss Nellie Stewart, Mrs. Sweezy.

Mrs. Arthur B. Owens entertained informally at luncheon and bridge yesterday for Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Mrs. Wing and Mrs. Emily Cutts. Word has been received at the navy yard that Lieut. Comdr. Ernest E. Seranton is not suffering from yellow fever, and there is accordingly much rejoicing among his friends here.

All work to be completed on the cruiser Annapolis by May 15, it is expected that she will be ordered to Samoa during the coming summer, the Princeton then coming to Mare Island. Authority was received to-day for \$12,000 worth of hull work on the Truxtun, and it is expected that \$41,000 in the steam engineering department will also be authorized. The Truxtun will receive complete retubing of her boilers, and upon her return to the flotilla her place at the yard will be taken by the Paul Jones, in need of similar work. Official communication by wireless between the Pacific Cruiser Fleet at Honolulu and the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C., was established last night when a message, sent by the flagship California, was picked up by the Mare Island wireless, and relayed on to Washington, via Key West.

FORT LAWTON.

Fort Lawton, Wash., Feb. 6, 1912.

The post is all astir over the orders to Colonel Jackson to hold his troops in readiness to move toward Mexico.

Capt. and Mrs. Novak have joined recently, Captain Novak's promotion from the 22d Infantry at Fort Sam Houston bringing him here to command Co. C, 25th Inf. Other new arrivals are Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair and family, Captain Sinclair exchanging stations with Captain Lyon, who has gone over to Fort George H. Wright.

Informal affairs for the past week included a dinner Friday given by Capt. and Mrs. Novak for Colonel Jackson, when other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair, Capt. and Mrs. Doane, Lieut. and Mrs. Meals.

A brilliant reception and ball Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, at Fort Lawton, preceded by a dinner, marked the formal reception and welcome of Col. James B. Jackson to the fort. The post gymnasium was elaborately bedecked for the occasion, the ever generous woods of Washington furnishing all the materials, with the exception of the national colors. With the aid of quantities of fragrant fir boughs, the ballroom was transformed into an immense arbor, or pergola, lighted from the sides with hanging sconces, and from the center with an illumined star in colored incandescents. At the extreme end, where the receiving line was formed, were draped two splen-

did flags, with the regimental colors and the battalion colors beneath. The receiving line included the guest of honor, Colonel Jackson, Mrs. Doane, Captain Childs, Capt. and Mrs. Sinclair, Capt. and Mrs. Shaffer and Captain Doane. The supper room was literally lined with flags, the whole wall space being covered with them. To give the decorative touch from nature, there were immense jardinières on tabourets, filled with great ferns, huckleberry, and branches and trailing vines. Turkish rugs and small cozy tables for four made of this room a most comfortable and attractive retreat for rest and refreshment. The punch, brewed by an adept in the art of mixing, was served from an inviting bower of green. A great number of people from Seattle were guests at this charming function, as well as the officers and ladies of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, Forts Worden, Flagler, Casey, Ward and George H. Wright.

Capt. and Mrs. Doane were supper guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Meals on Sunday. Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, of the Puget Sound Navy Yard, and Lieutenant Griswold, aid, came to the post Thursday to make an official call on Colonel Jackson.

A golf match between a post team consisting of Captain Doane, Lieutenant Lawrason, Lieutenant Meals, Dr. Brown and Lieutenant Marmon is to be played Thursday afternoon at Bremerton with a picked team from the navy yard. A reception at the navy yard by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cottman Wednesday evening and a hop Thursday evening will be attended by a party of officers and ladies from the post.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 5, 1912.

On Friday evening the officers and ladies met at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Beverly F. Browne to form a Regimental Bridge Club. The first meeting was held on Thursday evening with Capt. and Mrs. John B. W. Corey and prizes were won by Mrs. Corey and Major Farr. An informal dance was given by the officers on Monday evening. And a very enjoyable hop supper was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Telephor G. Gottschalk to the officers and ladies of the post.

Mrs. Olney and Miss Hamilton, of Oklahoma City, were guests of Major and Mrs. George Goode last week. Mrs. Otto W. B. Farr arrived on Sunday to join Major Farr after visiting friends at Fort Riley. On Monday Mrs. Roger O. Mason came to join Captain Mason. Major Chandler P. Robbins spent Thursday and Friday at Oklahoma City on an inspection trip.

The enlisted men had their regular Wednesday night hop and music was furnished by the 5th Artillery orchestra. Father Murphy has started a moving picture show in the gymnasium twice a week.

On Monday Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Crane entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas D. Osborne, Miss Osborne and Captain Westervelt at dinner. Mrs. Smith came on Thursday to join her son, Capt. Wright Smith. Mrs. Smith has been staying at Oklahoma City.

Col. Granger Adams gave a pretty dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. George Apple, Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Crane and Lieut. Webster A. Capron. Mrs. Augustine McIntyre has returned from Fort Sam Houston. A charming dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. William S. Wood on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Francis W. Honeycutt, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas D. Osborne, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred A. Prince, Captain Westervelt and Chaplain Murphy.

Miss Calla Ohmer, from Dayton, Ohio, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Roger S. Parrott. On Sunday a chafing-dish supper was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Parrott in honor of Miss Ohmer. Those present were the Misses Osborne, Starbird and Gottschalk, Lieutenants Maul, Bailey, Capron, Hatch and Oliphant. Lieut. and Mrs. Francis W. Honeycutt were hosts at dinner on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Crane, Col. Granger Adams and Captain Westervelt.

Lieut. Louis Dougherty and bride arrived on Monday and were greeted by a number of the garrison, while the 5th Artillery band serenaded them. Miss Dougherty was Miss Eileen Burton, of San Antonio, Texas.

TAMPA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Dade, Fla., Feb. 10, 1912.

The Fort Dade basketball team played Bradentown High School in Bradentown Friday night, Feb. 2, scoring 13 to 12 in favor of the soldiers.

The Rev. J. W. Randolph, of the Methodist Italian Mission, Tampa, who addressed a large audience in the post gymnasium last Sunday evening, was the guest over Sunday of Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Clarke. The christening of Robert, the infant son of Sergt. Major and Mrs. Morris, took place at their quarters last Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. First Sergeant Feninger, 11th Co., C.A.C., was appointed godfather and Mrs. Morris' sister godmother. The ceremony was witnessed by a large number of friends.

The order received at Fort Dade on Monday evening, designating the 11th Company to be held in readiness for field service, created not a little excitement, but found the company ready to depart immediately upon receipt of further orders.

Quite a number of visitors were brought to this key on Monday by one of the Favorite Line excursion boats. The pioneer residents on the key declare this to be one of the coldest winters in many years.

The Fort Dade basketball team on Friday evening of this week scored 24 to 12 against a Bradentown team in the post gymnasium.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 9, 1912.

Miss Jane Alvey entertained the Girls' Musical Club on Tuesday morning, assisted by Miss Anne Minor. Miss Emily Dorsey entertained the Débutante Club on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 31. It was one of the most enjoyable meetings of the club this season. Prizes were won by Misses Byrne, Clarke, Stromberg, of St. Louis, and Moody. In honor of Miss Perrier, Miss Moody and Miss Myrtle Pauls, three of the season's debutantes, Miss Alice Sweeney entertained with bridge on Wednesday at her beautiful home, Ashton Villa.

Mrs. Earl J. Brown will entertain with bridge on the afternoon of the 15th in honor of her house party, Miss Phelps, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Fisher, of Edgeville, S.C., and Misses Hortense Gibbons and Eileen Lovejoy, of Houston. Miss Emily Dorsey will entertain Miss Erna Schmidt, of Houston, for the Leap Year Ball on Valentine's eve.

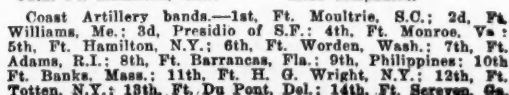
HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Jan. 23, 1912.

Mrs. M. M. Macomb was tendered by Mrs. Chauncey Thomas a beautiful bridge reception on the U.S.S. California on Tuesday. The guests included Mesdames Hyde-Smith, W. C. Neville, E. R. Gayler, Harold Dillingham, John Irwin, H. Hepburn, Clifton C. Carter, H. Gill, A. T. Marix, W. P. Wooten, E. J. Timberlake, C. J. Lang, W. C. Cowles, C. H. Harlow, Harry Wilder, Tracey and Dobbins. Prizes were given Mrs. Dillingham, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Gayler, Mrs. Gill and Mrs. Wooten. Mrs. Macomb received a special guest prize. Refreshments were served in the Admiral's cabin, at which a number of the ship's officers joined.

Judge, ex-president and ex-governor of Hawaii Sanford B. Dole and wife entertained at luncheon on Thursday for Gen. and Mrs. M. M. Macomb, Governor W. F. Frear, Dr. and Mrs. E. K. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lowrey, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dole, Mrs. Lowrey, Mrs. Eben Low, Miss Ethel Gay and Capt. A. S. Halstead. The Service Bridge Club met on Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sheedy. Present, in addition to club members, were Miss Kathleen Stevens, Mrs. Willis and Miss Case. Mrs. Watkins won first prize; Mrs. Wooten was a close second, the guest prize being captured by Miss Stevens.

The son of the president of the new Chinese republic, Mr.





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INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. To sail for Honolulu, H.T., about May 5, 1912, from Portland, Ore.
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Schofield Bks., H.T.; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. To sail for United States March 15, 1912.
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattburg Bks., N.Y., with the exception of Cos. G and H, which are at Madison Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for station Jan. 14 from Manila.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment sailed for Manila, P.I., Feb. 5, 1912.
9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Hqrs. arrived May 2, 1910.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
12th Inf.—Entire regiment, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911.
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
15th Inf.—Hqrs., and 2d and 5d Battalions, Philippine Islands. Address Manila, P.I. 1st Battalion and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China.
16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and I, Ft. Liscomb, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and L, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July, 1910.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D and Machine-gun Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910.
20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, arrived San Francisco Jan. 7 en route to Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, F, G and H, Ft. Douglas, Utah.
21st Inf.—In Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 5, 1909. To sail for United States April 15, 1912, and disembark at Portland, Ore.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.
24th Inf. (colored).—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Dec. 5, 1911. Address Manila, P.I.
25th Inf. (colored).—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal. Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; F and G, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Feb. 13. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Fleet Flagship and Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. Sailed Feb. 9 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Ad-

miral Winslow.) Capt. Roger Welles. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerf. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joel R. P. Pringle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel B. Usher, Commander.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. George L. Clark. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. Sailed Feb. 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. Sailed Feb. 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Marsh. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser) 8 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Hughes. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser). 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser). 8 guns. Comdr. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliary.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Owen Hill. Sailed Feb. 12 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. Sailed Feb. 12 from New York for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. Sailed Feb. 8 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Sailed Feb. 8 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William H. G. Bullard. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Manley F. Gates. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter S. Anderson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At Honolulu, H.T.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Elliott. At San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At Honolulu, H.T.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Honolulu, H.T.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At Honolulu, H.T.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas. At Honolulu, H.T.

PACIFIC RESERVE SQUADRON.

Capt. Charles F. Pond, Commanding.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson ordered to command. Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Shanghai, China.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Nanking, China.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robison. At Tientsin, China.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Cake. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At Kiukiang, China.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Hankow, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn. At Ichang, China.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Harry A. McClure. At Hankow, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Canton, China.

Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in Philippine waters.

QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At Hankow, China.

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RAINBOW (transport). (Temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. Sailed Feb. 12 from Nanking, China, for Shanghai, China.

In Reserve.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Emil P. Svaz. In reserve. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Fuchau, China.

TUGS.

CHOCTAW, Chief Btsn. John Mahoney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Canton, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC, Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TECUMSEH, Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Btsn. William J. Drummond. Sailed Feb. 12 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WOMPATUCK, Chief Btsn. Peter E. Radcliffe. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AMPHITRITE, M., Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At Hongkong, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. Sailed Feb. 9 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M., Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. In commission second reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Lieut. Philip H. Hammond. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

E-1 (submarine). Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. E-2 (submarine). Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. Surveying on the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. Surveying on the East Coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur St. O. Smith. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George C. Sweet. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

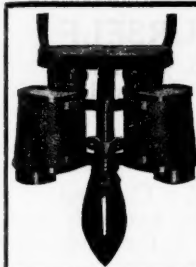
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Gaston D. Johnstone. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Btsn. Harry T. Johnson. At San Francisco, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia. Send mail to San Francisco, Cal.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.



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OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. Surveying the South coast of Cuba. Send mail to Santa Cruz del Sur, Cuba.

PEORIA (tug). Btan. Michael J. Wilkinson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PETREL, G. Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. Sailed Feb. 11 from Santo Domingo City for Mobile, Ala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SCORPION, G. Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Ensign Jonas H. Ingram. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Philip Williams. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. George B. Landenberger. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton,



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MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Edgar B. Larimer. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At Nanking, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NASHVILLE, G. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

NEPTUNE (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO (collier) merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At La Union, San Salvador. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING. Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. De Witt Blamer. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Btan. Edwin Murphy. In reserve at Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Edison E. Scranton. At Santa Elena Bay, Ecuador. Send mail in care of P.M.,

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N.Y. city. Comdr. Thomas Washington ordered to command.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert F. Leary. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Eighth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander.

DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur McArthur. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle. Sailed Feb. 12 from the navy yard, New York, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Ninth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton, Commander.

Send mail for boats, except Warrington, of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Tenth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. John T. G. Stapler, Commanding.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
SEVERN (tender). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Claudius R. Hyatt. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-3 (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Submarine Division.

Ensign Warren G. Child, Commanding.

Send mail for boats of division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

CASTINE (tender). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Clarence S. Vanderbeck. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ross S. Culp, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At San Diego, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At San Diego, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Sydney M. Kraus. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr., Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Charles F. Pousland. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Diego, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John E. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At San Diego, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton, Wash.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert F. Gross. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.
A-3 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Burton H. Green, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Shanghai, China.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Burton H. Green. At Shanghai, China.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign John C. Cunningham. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Richard Hill. At Shanghai, China.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Nanking, China.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter, Commanding.

MOHICAN (tender). At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Donald P. Morrison, Commanding.

Torpedoboots Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboots—Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, DeLong, Ericsson, Mackenzie, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines—A-1, B-1, B-2, B-3; and the old cruiser Atlanta which is used as a barracks for the men of the division. The Worden is at the navy yard, New York, for certain tests.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. Harvey W. McCormack, Commander.

Torpedoboots Davis and Fox.

Reserve Torpedo Divisions, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboots Blakely, Dupont, Morris and Porter.

[We omit the list of Receiving and Station Ships, Marine School Ships, Tugs, Vessels Out of Commission and Vessels Loaned Naval Militia this week.]

Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher, Witherspoon and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week of Jan. 9—Armor plate, Joseph N. Papendy; buoy attachment for submarine boats, George F. Keating; cartridge belt, John B. Williamson; automatic cartridge exploding device, Georg Stocker; percussion fuse, Eugene Schneider; automobile

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torpedo and method of and apparatus for its propulsion, Hudson Maxim. Issued week of Jan. 16—Submarine boat, Adolph Ehrmann; firearm, Ludovico Cudia; automatic gun, Paul Mauser; semi-automatic and other quick-firing gun, Arthur Trevor Dawson and George Thomas Buckham; projectile loading for scattering charges, Ernst Sokolowski, Hamburg, Germany, assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company; rifle sight, Dean W. King; loading charge for bursting shells for guns, torpedo heads, maritime mines and the like, Ernst Sokolowski, assignor to du Pont Powder Company. Issued week of Jan. 23—Firearm, John W. Harrington. Issued week of Feb. 6—Armor plate and other steel article, Federico Giolitti; percussion fuse for explosive projectiles, Eugene Schneider; fuse for high explosive shells, Ragnar Sholman, Henrik Nordenfelt and Hugo Moren; gun sight, Arthur Alexander German; pistol stock, John S. Kimmel.

Naval constructors are watching with great interest the action of the Frahm system of anti-rolling tanks to increase steadiness with which the Cunard liner Laconia is equipped. The Laconia arrived in New York on Jan. 29 on her maiden voyage. She is the first British vessel and the first North Atlantic liner to be fitted with these tanks. They have produced such excellent results in other ships that this test with the Laconia is expected to be, in a measure, decisive. The system was described at some length in our issue of Nov. 11, 1911, page 306. In the previous trials, the tanks had to be adjusted to the existing construction, hence the results obtained were not as satisfactory as desired by constructors of warships, who are always seeking some method of increasing the steadiness of the gun platform. If projected from the beginning of the ship, the tanks take up space hardly available for other purposes. Built into the Laconia, they show their ability to the best advantage.

A British battleship was recently feeling her way through a fog in Torbay, writes a naval correspondent. Suddenly the navigator on the bridge heard church bells startlingly near. As he believed the land to be four or five miles away he ordered the soundings to be taken at once. The result showed plenty of water, and the navigator turned back to his task with calmer spirit, when again the church bells chimed sweet, clear and near. The navigator again reached for his signals, when he saw the face of the helmsman relax. Asked sharply what he meant by grinning in a moment of danger, the man explained that one of the crew was trying his new phonograph records in the mess for'ard. Whether the Sabbath bells will ever again make the old-time appeal to the officer is the question some of those are asking who know his sensitiveness when the recent episode is mentioned.

SPECIAL EDITION

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911

With Interpretations, Illustrations and Complete Index of the Drill Regulations

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has just published a "Special Edition of the Infantry Drill Regulations, United States Army, 1911, with appendix containing Interpretations, cuts illustrating the Manual of Arms and the Manual of the Saber and a full Index to the Regulations." The Interpretations are made by authority and with the Illustrations and Index are valuable additions which will be found very useful in the study of the drill and especially in teaching it to recruits. The twenty-seven illustrations of the Manuals, appearing in this volume and in the 1904 Regulations, have for some reason been omitted from those of 1911, and the new Regulations have no index such as appears in the Cavalry Drill. The index and those illustrations of the Manuals which apply to the new Regulations, which appear in this "Special Edition," should therefore prove of much value.

The price of the Special Edition, bound in Fabrikoid, postage prepaid, is 75 cents

THE LITTLE BOY GROWS TO MANHOOD.

'Letter No. 18. Feb. 17, 1912.

In reply to inquiries received, I am duplicating a letter written by S. R. Bailey and Company, Incorporated, which explains itself.

of the car, simply thought he would like to take it over to New York, and see what sort of a run it would make.

"As to the matter of speed: I ran the same car, two of us in it, from Worcester to Boston in twenty-seven minutes quicker than what we made on the same road when going to New York. Note also

get fifty amperes, at the other two places ninety. We practically did not have to wait at all to renew our power. The large capacity of the battery is, of course, involved. No doubt, the same run could be done by a car equipped with lead batteries, but you know what it would do to the batteries.

"As a matter of fact, there was another one of our

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S. R. BAILEY,
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E. W. M. BAILEY,
TREAS. & GENL. MGR.

AMESBURY, MASS. Jan. 23, 1912.

M. R. Hutchinson,
Chief Engineer for Thos. A. Edison,
Orange, N. J.

Dear Sir:

Below is a brief record of the run of one of our Electric Roadsters from Boston to New York with two passengers. Battery equipment, 60-A4 cells Edison.

Weather fair, roads generally good but very heavy where not macadamized owing to recent rains. No attempt was made for high speed, or to see how far the car would go on one charge but no attempt was made to economize power.

New Haven was reached the first day with stops at Worcester and Springfield for meals and the car was boosted at 50 and 90 amperes respectively. At New Haven full charge was taken at night and an easy run was made to the Plaza, 59th St., New York, stopping at Stamford for luncheon where the battery was again boosted at 90 amperes.

Summary	Miles	Running Time	M.P.H.	Amp. H.P.M.	Amp. Hrs. used.
Boston to Worcester	45	2-15	20.0	2.70	121
Worcester to Springfield	53	2-30	21.2	2.55	135
Springfield to New Haven	64	3-12	20.0	2.77	177
New Haven to Stamford	43	2- 0	21.5	2.58	111
Stamford to New York	39	2-15	17.3	2.23	87
Totals	244	12-12	20.0	2.59	631

S. R. BAILEY & CO., Inc.

By *E. W. M. Bailey* Treas.

This performance proves conclusively that the Edison Battery has extended the sphere of usefulness of the electric automobile from the heretofore strictly "town car" field to that of touring.

Accompanying this letter was another from Colonel Bailey, from which I extract as follows:

"The car was designed to take the place of a gasoline car within its limits. These limits are amply sufficient to take care of public service corporations and many others. For instance, the requirements of the Boston Edison Company was for seventy-five miles, at twenty miles an hour.

"This car would contain sixty Type A-6 cells. We found by many previous runs that sixty Type A-4 cells would run the car about eighty miles in four hours, and have twenty miles left at some slower speed. Therefore this car did not have a maximum battery equipment for the purpose of doing a big "stunt." Mr. Francis, being pleased with the run

that the last stage, from Stamford to New York, was at seventeen miles per hour, although we had ample power and a splendid chance to open her up the last half of the way. In other words, we simply went along about our business, just as a person might with a gasoline car. Mr. Francis said that he never had such a nice motor car ride in his life, and ordered six more cars on the strength of it.

"Battery: The lesson of the run to my mind is, that the run was possible only to my taking advantage of the power characteristics of the Edison Battery. First, that of non-injury by high rate of discharge. This enabled me to climb the grades at a good rate of speed. I used top speed going up every hill, and there were some corking good ones, and lots of them, on this route. I should say that we averaged sixteen miles per hour on the grades.

"The next most important point is being able to boost at high rates. At Worcester we could only

cars of the same type along with us, and did just as well.

"(Signed) E. W. M. BAILEY,
"Treasurer."

To be continued next week.

Notice.—This is one continued story of 52 installments which began in the Issue of Oct. 21 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. To avoid repetition, I often refer to cuts previously shown. It is therefore desirable that each Issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL be filed for reference.

Respectfully,
MILLER REESE HUTCHISON,
Chief Engineer and Personal Representative of
Thomas A. Edison.
EDISON STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,
ORANGE, N.J.

Dictated to the Edison Business Phonograph.

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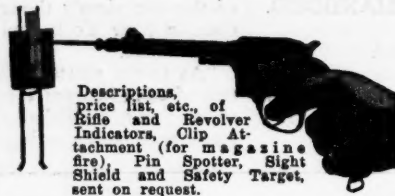
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PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m. February 27, 1912, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 4333: Red bricks, roofing tin plate, iron conduit, copper wire, tin drain and fittings, chestnut sleepers, asbestos roofing squares, steel air pipe, cast-iron water pipe.—Sch. 4335: Gum shellac, coal tar, cold water paint.—Sch. 4336: Fire bricks, corr. buxys, galvanized iron buckets, bunting, red and white muslin, cotton twine, file scrapers, rings for stateroom crockery, yellow pine, sheet packing cloth insertion, steel wire nails.—Sch. 4337: Spring steel, bar steel.—Sch. 4338: Telephone wire, telephone head gears, twin conductor, interior-communication cable.—Sch. 4339: Fire bricks, steel shapes, seamless steel pipe.—Sch. 4340: Vinegar bottles, enameled ware, sugar. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster General, U.S.N. 2-12-12.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m. February 20, 1912, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 4260: Blue denim.—Sch. 4301: White cotton, mattress covers, cotton handkerchiefs.—Sch. 4304: Mercurial thermometers, portable hand tachometers, mica, conduit and insular hangers.—Sch. 4305: Water-gauge glasses for tanks and boilers, brass and steel nuts, wrought pipe.—Sch. 4306: Sponges, cocoa mats, coaling shovels, ferromanganese.—Sch. 4307: Polishing paste, liquid metal polish, bath bricks, soap powder.—Sch. 4309: White ash, white oak, white pine, yellow pine, spruce.—Sch. 4310: Hard ware and tools, etc.—Sch. 4311: Nickel forged steel.—Sch. 4312: Galvanized sheet steel, solder, roofing tin, sheet zinc.—Sch. 4313: Bristle brushes, deck scrubbing brushes, feather dusters, fire hose, diving apparatus, coaling trucks, tarred felt sheathing, airport lenset, etc.—Sch. 4314: Varnish, white zinc, paint, sperm oil, lubricating graphite grease, petroleum, lump borax, putty in oil. Application for proposals should designate the schedule desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster General, U.S.N. 2-5-12